The Pyongyang Times

No. 6 (590) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1976 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Immortal Classic Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Published in Many Countries

Collections entitled: "On the Socialist Rural Question", "Duties of Literature and Arts in Our Revolution" and "Juche Idea and Its Signal Victory"—the collections containing the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—were published in Denmark.

Containing in the collection under the title "On the Socialist Rural Question" are 12 pieces of the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung including **"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", "The Results of the Agrarian Reform and Future Tasks"** and **"Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country".** The collection titled "Duties of Literature and Arts in Our Revolution" contains 12 articles including **"Workers in Culture Should Become Combatants on the Cultural Front", "Let Us Create Literature and Art Suitable to the Chollima Age"** and **"On Creating Revolutionary Literature and Art".** The collection entitled "Juche Idea and Its Signal Victory" contains seven pieces of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic works, including **"On Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Revolution", "Let Us Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence More Thoroughly in All Fields of State Activity"** and **"Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee".**

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic work **"On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea"** was brought out in pamphlet form by the Finnish Kursivi Publishing House.

Printed in the collection "On the Socialist Rural Question" is a respectful picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is on the field of a co-op farm visited by a bumper harvest. Also carried in the collections under the titles "Duties of Literature and Arts in Our Revolution", "Juche Idea and Its Signal Victory" and in the pamphlet **"On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea"** are august portraits of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Picture-Album "The Korean Revolution Museum" (Vols. I and II) Showing the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Immortal Revolutionary History Published

The noted Japanese publishing house "Miraisha" brought out the Japanese edition of the picture-album "The Korean Revolution Museum" (Vols. I and II) showing concentrically the 50-year glorious revolutionary history and immortal revolutionary feats and lofty communist virtue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements. In its wake, it published the English edition of this two-volume picture-album on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1975.

Compiled in the picture-album systematically are the treasured historic mementoes and materials on the undying Juche idea and profound revolutionary theories created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the wise guidance and originality of the great leader who brilliantly applied them in all branches of the revolution and construction of our country, rich experience accumulated in the course of an arduous and complex revolutionary struggle, ardent love of people and lofty communist virtue, great feats of world-wide significance accomplished by the great leader in the course of propelling the international communist and working-class movements and the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle.

Printed in the first part of the picture-album Vol. I is an august statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung erected on the Mansudae Hill in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, by the Korean people expressing their unanimous desire to remain loyal to him.

In the first part of album are the exceptionally important words of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"Only by firmly establishing Juche can each country repudiate flunkeyism to great powers and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries in line with its historical conditions and national characteristics; always solve its own problems by itself on its own responsibility, eliminating reliance on others while displaying the spirit of self-reliance; and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work successfully."

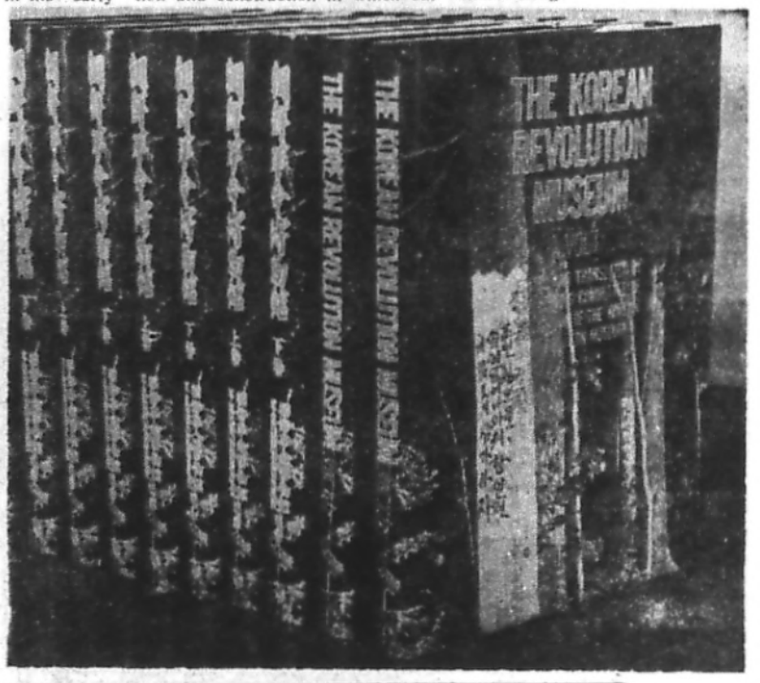
The picture-album Vol. I carries materials on the period of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities in his early years, the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution after liberation and the early period of transition to socialism.

Printed in the first part of Vol. II is an august portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and brilliant military strategist, in Marshal's uniform.

The picture-album Vol. II contains materials from the period of the great Fatherland Liberation War to the postwar period and the period of socialist construction (1970).

The two volumes of the picture-album carry one thousand and several hundreds of photographs showing the precious historic mementoes and materials displayed in the Korean Revolution Museum, sanctuary of the Juche idea. Printed in due respect are also highly important teachings of the great leader given in every period and at every stage of revolution. Detailed explanatory notes and photo explanations will help readers easily understand the glorious historic course of revolution and construction in which our people have covered for half a century under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The picture-albums published in the Japanese publishing house "Miraisha", are now popular with the Japanese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world and are evoking ever greater response among them. They make the people feel the profound respect for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.



TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu,** General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, upon the death of Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed,** President of the Republic of India, on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** President of the DPRK, sent a message to **Omar Torrejos Herrera,** Head of the Government of the Republic of Panama, in connection with the fact that the reactionaries' anti-government plot hatched during his foreign trip was uncovered and crushed in time.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il,** Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a telegram from Comrade **Mao Tsetung,** Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Comrade **Chu Teh,** Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, in reply to their telegram of condolence sent to the Party and government leaders of the People's Republic of China on the death of Comrade Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from **Michel Micombero,** General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the Burundi Revolution.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** President of the DPRK, received a message from **Ali Soilih** in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's election as Head of State of the State of Comoros.

We Express Full Support and Militant Solidarity for Korean People's Struggle for Country's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

"Special Resolution on Korea's Reunification"

Adopted by the 5th Session of European and Arab Youth Congress

The 5th session of the European and Arab Youth Congress held in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, unanimously adopted a "special resolution on Korea's reunification".

The resolution pointed out:

Considering that the adoption of a fair resolution on the Korean question at the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly was a great victory of the Juche idea founded by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and his policy for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and was a brilliant victory of the anti-imperialist independent, peaceloving forces over the imperialist reactionary forces, the 5th session of the European and Arab Youth Congress held in Algiers between January 23 and 27, 1976, strongly demands that the United States give up the "two Koreas" policy, withdraw forthwith from south Korea its imperialist aggression troops carrying the "United Nations forces" signboard and conclude a peace agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The session resolutely denounces the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in trying to perpetuate the split of Korea by creating "two Koreas" at the instigation of the US imperialists who are turning south Korea into a nuclear base and extremely aggravating the situation and their new war provocation manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Expressing full support and militant solidarity for the just struggle of the south Korean student youths for the democratization of society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and resolutely condemning the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their bestial suppression of the patriotic south Korean student youths, the session strongly demands the immediate release of the arrested and imprisoned patriotic student youths.

The session indicts to the whole world the Pak Jung Hi clique, the most faithful stooges and puppets of the imperialists, for their criminal outrages committed against the Palestinian and Arab peoples in league with the Israeli aggressors and exposes and denounces the shameless and crafty moves of the US-led imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to sow the seed of split and discord among the third world and non-aligned countries.

The session expresses the firm conviction that during the period between June 25 and July 27, the month of international solidarity with the Korean people and youths, the youth organizations of Arab, European and all other countries of the world will extensively organize demonstrations, solidarity meetings and various other solidarity functions in support of the struggle of the Korean people and youths for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and take practical and effective measures for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The session ardently calls upon the youth organizations of European and Arab countries to form a broad united front of solidarity with the Korean people and youths by inaugurating various forms of solidarity organizations for supporting Korea's reunification so as to give support to the just struggle of the Korean people and youths for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

(KCNA)

Colourful Functions Held to Mark KPA Birthday

Colourful functions are taking place at the units of the People's Army and People's Security Forces to mark the 28th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

With the approach of the KPA birthday which falls on February 8, units of different arms and services of the Korean People's Army and units of the People's Security Forces are vigorously conducting ideological education among the soldiers to firmly equip them with the immortal Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of the heroic Korean People's Army, and the ever-victorious military and strategic thought of the great leader and prepare them as revolutionary soldiers boundlessly loyal to him and the glorious Party.

The units of the People's Army and People's Security Forces are making an intensive study of the report delivered by the great leader at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea, his New Year Address for this year and the immortal classic works of the great leader **"On the Occasion of the Creation of the Korean People's Army"** and **"The Korean People's Army Is the Successor to the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle".**

Lectures are given at the units on the subject "The history of the People's Army is a glorious and brilliant history of the struggle to guarantee by force of arms the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader".

Also an explanatory campaign is going on to firmly build up the People's Army and People's Security Forces as true revolutionary ranks of Juche type by vigorously waging the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" and to give fuller play to the traditional trait of the unity between the army and the people.

These functions give the men and officers of the People's Army and People's Security Forces an opportunity to look back with deep emotion and high pride and self-confidence on the glorious and triumphant path covered by them and renew their loyal determination to guard the great leader and the glorious Party Centre politically and ideologically and with their very lives and dedicate their youth and lives to the fight for the sake of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party.

Also held at the units of the People's Army and People's Security Forces are reading parties of reminiscences of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and stories about battles in the past Fatherland Liberation War. Photo exhibitions and various forms of propaganda through posters and wall-papers are also brisk and get-togethers with Heroes of the Republic and model combatants are organized. All these help the soldiers emulate the indomitable fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who remained boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the mass heroism displayed by People's Army soldiers who dedicated their lives to the fight for the sake of the great leader during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Amateur song and dance circle and sports activities are also going on at the units of the People's Army and People's Security Forces with the KPA birthday approaching.

Men and officers of the People's Army and People's Security Forces are calling on the people in the areas where they are stationed so as to tell how the Korean People's Army has grown to be one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces, thus bringing the traditional quality of the unity between the army and the people into full bloom.

Meanwhile, working people and youth, students and children are sending letters to the soldiers of the People's Army and People's Security Forces.

(KCNA)

An Army of Juche Type, a Self-Defence Revolutionary Armed Force

On the Occasion of 28th Birthday of the Korean People's Army

Today the entire Party and the whole country are vigorously pushing forward the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural, under the revolutionary slogan: "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" acting upon the programme presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Party and his New Year Address for this year.

Against this solemn background our people and the men and officers of the People's Army mark the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

The victorious 28-year course traversed by the KPA is characterized by a glorious history in which it has grown into an invincible self-defence revolutionary armed force equipped with the great leader's revolutionary idea, the great Juche idea, under his wise leadership, and it is a proud history in which it has firmly defended the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader, bound in infinite loyalty to him.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Self-defence and self-protection are intrinsic to the nature of man. A country must also have the means to defend itself. The line of self-defence in national defence is an essential requirement of an independent and sovereign state." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 259.)

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the military thinker of genius and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, founded the Korean People's Army, our Party's regular revolutionary armed force, on February 8, 1948, the army made up of the fine sons and daughters of workers, peasants and other working people, with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters as its backbone. It was the application of his original self-defence military thoughts and the principle in relation to the building of revolutionary armed forces.

The KPA is an army of the revolution, an army of the working class, which inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions, Juche-type blood, of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged after the creation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by the great leader in 1932 to regain national sovereignty usurped by the Japanese imperialists and to achieve independence of the country.

The KPA, which was founded on the principle of Juche, the principle of revolutionary self-defence, and which is guided by the immortal Juche idea in the building of armed forces and in all military activities, solely finds its mission in safeguarding its country. It firmly defends our national sovereignty, socialist system and the gains of revolution and dependably guarantees our glorious revolutionary cause of Juche with weapons.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the KPA has always remained faithful to its mission and revolutionary tasks and maintained a clean slate along the glorious path for the past 28 years.

In the period of peaceful construction, the heroic KPA creditably defended the fruits of our people's creative labour and our revolutionary, democratic base from ceaseless acts of military provocation and sabotage and wrecking activities by the US imperialists and their lackeys.

In the three-year Fatherland Liberation War it gave the US imperialist aggressors and their agents an ignominious defeat, thus honourably safeguarding the independence of the fatherland, national sovereignty and world peace and security. In this way the US imperialists, who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, took their first step down the road to the end of imperialism.

In the postwar period, too, it dependably safeguarded the country's outpost, frustrating the repeated aggressive moves of the US imperialists and their lackeys in every step.

Today it firmly stands guard over our people's struggle to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...we now have a great defence capacity of our own to completely smash any aggressive acts of the enemy and firmly safeguard the nation's security and the gains of the revolution." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea", Eng. ed., p. 18.)

As a result of the implementation of the policy calling for turning the entire army into a cadre army and modernizing it in accordance with the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-based line of military construction, our People's Army has grown into an invincible self-defence revolutionary armed force.

Our armed ranks possess the ideological system bearing exclusively the Juche idea. The entire soldiers have become the Juche-type revolutionary fighters who are ready to defend the great fatherly leader, even dedicating their youth and lives with a high esteem for him. Firm class consciousness, resolute revolutionary spirit, revolutionary comradely goodwill between men and officers and blood ties with the people—these noble qualities prevail over the ranks of the People's Army. The entire soldiers are armed firmly with such noble working-class fighting spirit and moral qualities as bravery, organization, fortitude, discipline and a high sense of responsibility.

This politico-ideological superiority is the main characteristic of the KPA, a new army of Juche type and herein lies the source of its invincible might.

The firm politico-ideological preparedness has made the KPA become a one-beats-a-hundred army when combined with Juche-based military technology. The People's Army is equipped with the latest military and technological equipment adapted to the realities of our country; all the soldiers have become expert in the Juche-based arts of war and are possessed of modern military science and technology suited to our specific conditions. Because they are prepared physically, they can cope with all trials of modern warfare.

Under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, there has been established a powerful all-people, nationwide defence system with the one-beats-a-hundred People's Army as its core. The entire people are placed under arms, the whole country has been turned into an impregnable fortress. Stable independent bases for the national defence industry have been laid.

Our defence capabilities of purely defence character have been strengthened unprecedentedly, able to smash any aggressive manoeuvres of the enemy at a single blow. They are the main factor that makes it possible to maintain peace in Korea.

Our people crave for peace. It is an invariable policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic that we will never resort to arms as long as the enemies do not attack us.

Owing to the schemes of the US imperialists and their lackeys to start a new war, tension is becoming acute in Korea and our country is under the constant threat of invasion by the US imperialists.

Since their occupation of south Korea the US imperialists have been throwing obstacles in the way of the peaceful settlement of the question of Korean reunification and ceaselessly carrying on manoeuvres of aggression and national split. These manoeuvres have become more undisguised these days and reached the grave stage.

Today they persist in nefarious attempts to perpetuate the country's division by fabricating "two Koreas". In the meantime, they are obsessed with preparations for a new war against our people, talking about "nuclear attack", "five-day war" and "seven-day war", thereby leading the situation to the brink of war.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, with the backing of US imperialism, are dead set against the national independent, peaceful reunification and still today they are intent on war preparations and acts of military provocation.

The US imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must take a sane look at reality and not run amuck.

The United States should, according to the UN resolution, dissolve the "UN Command", quickly withdraw its aggressive troops from south Korea, take steps to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and stop the schemes to keep our country divided for ever into "two Koreas".

The south Korean authorities must change their "anti-communist" policy to the policy of alliance with Communists and follow the road of unity, cooperation and reunification, instead of "confrontation", "competition" and "coexistence" between the north and south.

If the enemy continues to reject the policy of the independent, peaceful reunification of the Government of our Republic and recklessly ignites a war, our people and People's Army will take a determined position to return war with force of arms and destroy the aggressors to the last man.

In this war our people have nothing to lose but the Military Demarcation Line, and they have reunification to win.

Our people are determined to smash the manoeuvres of separatists within and without to rig up "two Koreas" and take back the territory and population usurped by the foreign imperialists and achieve national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

Invincible are our people and the Korean People's Army under the well-advised guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG IS EVER-VICTORIOUS, LEGENDARY BRILLIANT COMMANDER

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a military genius, great military thinker and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander produced by the 20th century.

Widespread among our people from the early days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader was a legend saying: "General Kim Il Sung is an unrivalled famous general sent by Heaven".

This legend reflected the people's praise of and reverence for the great leader, the great military thinker, genius in military strategy and outstanding military strategist who founded superb guerilla tactics and perfect methods of guerilla warfare and skilfully applied them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the genius of the century; he founded for the first time in history new military idea and theory demanded by the times and the national liberation revolution in colonies, Juche-oriented military thought and Juche-oriented military theory in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and thus made an undying contribution to the development of military theories.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great military strategist; he created unique guerilla tactics and methods of guerilla warfare to be found in none of the military manuals and books on military tactics in any times and any countries and thus hewed the triumphant path of the national liberation war in colonies.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander who applied and perfected pre-eminent commanding art by fighting thousands of, tens of thousands of battles and led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people to victory.

As the operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were personally worked out and directed by the great leader with his pre-eminent commanding art and unique combat methods, the course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle became a history of proud victories; it is adorned with thousands of, tens of thousands of heroic epic victories and countless military miracles.

(1)

Under the difficult conditions where there were no support of any regular army, no state rear and no assistance from outside, the great leader fought hard battles organizing and leading the long-drawn anti-Japanese armed struggle against the formidable Japanese imperialist aggression troops and, in this course, founded brilliant military strategy and completely new guerilla tactics.

The great leader, applying the principle of destroying as many enemy troops as possible while preserving and expanding the forces of our army, created the unique guerilla tactics—when the enemy concentrates his forces for attack, the guerillas disperse and when the enemy disperses his forces, the guerillas annihilate him piecemeal with concentrated forces.

By flexibly employing this tactics he frustrated the enemy's large-scale "punitive operations" against the guerilla bases along the Tuman-gang River in the first half of the 1930's.

In the winter of 1933, Japanese imperialism launched "punitive operations" against the Wangching guerilla base where the great leader was. Mobilized in the "operations" commanded by homicidal general Nakamura were the tenth infantry division, which was called the "pick" of the Japanese army, brought from Japan and tens of thousands of troops, almost the whole of the Kwantung army at that time and guns and even aircraft.

The great leader, clearly seeing through the foolish attempt of the enemy to "destroy" the guerilla bases at one stroke, divided the guerilla forces into two units and made one unit beat the attacking enemy by surprise attack, night assault, luring battle and ambush. The other unit personally commanded by him advanced into the enemy's rear and stormed in succession big strongholds of the enemy.

An officer of the tenth division of the enemy which was replaced by the third division after its forces were almost annihilated in the "punitive operations against the bases" said that at that time the great leader was only 21 years old. He expressed great wonder, saying: "Indeed, it is hard to imagine that the young man with incomparably small armed forces and inferior weapons fought and defeated the large 'crack units' of Japanese imperialism by applying so superb military strategy and tactics."

The news of the victory in the battle for defence of Hsiaowangching was flashed among the people, producing numerous legends.

"They say the great General flew to the place where the enemy was entrenched and set the army barracks on fire". "Before the great General, it is said, the Japs' guns did not fire no matter how desperately they pulled the trigger. Surely, the guns are useless before the great General using superb tactics".

The people believed that the great leader possessed mysterious tactics and immeasurable strength making any modern weapons of the enemy helpless and so they were firmly convinced of victory.

Through the day-to-day battles, the great leader constantly created new strategies and tactics and perfected them. In the latter half of the 1930's, the great leader mapped out and employed the military strategy and guerilla tactics by which small units harassed the enemy all the time and large units attacked and destroyed big units of the enemy with concentrated forces while secretly moving, and thus knocked away the Japanese imperialists' desperate "punitive operations" against the bases around Mt. Paekdu-san.

Flabbergasted by the advance of the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded by the great leader to the area of Mt. Paekdu-san, the bosses of the military quarters of Japan held the so-called "Tumen conference" to take "punitive measures" and appointed Tojo, a vicious boss of fascism, as "commander of the punitive unit".

The great leader sent small units to the area along the Amnok-gang River with composure to carry out operations for attacking the main bases of the enemy every day and incessantly harassing its rear, and in the meantime, secretly moved large units and inflicted wholesale deaths upon the "punitive units" of the enemy and, on June 4, 1937, he boldly and resolutely advanced into the homeland and attacked Pochonbo, raising high the bright torch of the restoration of the fatherland over the land of 3,000 *ri*.

Seized with despair and fear, the Japanese militarists lamented over the superb tactics of the KPRA, saying: "They take action in a moment, during which they move in an orderly way with matchless valour. Wherein lies the motive power of this?"

The news of the victory in Pochonbo and the military operations of the great leader in Mt. Paekdu-san shook the land of 3,000 *ri* in a flash, giving rise to numerous new legends among the people.

"General Kim Il Sung smites Japanese devils, flying in the skies. The great General looked over Korea on Mt. Paekdu-san and flew to Pochonbo to teach the Japs a lesson and wiped them out."

"General Kim Il Sung is the greatest commander in the world born with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san. However frenzied the Japanese devils may get, they are powerless before the divine tactics of the great General."

Spreading such legends, the people firmly believed that the restoration of the fatherland would come soon because there was the great leader. All joined in the anti-Japanese front and fought at the call of the great leader.

Even under the difficult situation around the outbreak of the Second World War, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius in military strategy and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, chose a long circling course and founded and worked out the original guerilla tactics of leaving the enemy astray after leading it by the nose and of smiting it when it came in pursuit again, by which he smashed to pieces the "Nozoe punitive operation" of Japanese imperialism.

When the Second World War broke out, the Japanese militarists worked round the clock to maintain the "security" in the rear under a plan to invade Southeast Asia by taking advantage of it.

They set up the "Nozoe punitive command" in Kirin and covered the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san with their "punitive units" by hurling in the full force of the Kwantung army, the puppet Manchukuo army, the Japanese police and judicial, prosecution and administrative agents.

Deeply seeing through the foolish scheme of the enemy to encircle and attack all the secret camps with the aim of making it impossible for the KPRA to spend the winter in one place and "annihilating" it, the great leader drew up the plan of large-unit circling operations to drag around the enemy troops in the snow and wipe them out and employed the superb tactics of destroying the enemy, slipping out of the northeastern areas of Mt. Paekdu-san and circling around the deep forests of Tunhua.

Entrapped by the original guerilla tactics of the great leader, the enemy ran helter-skelter in the deep forests of Tunhua to make a "pursuit" of the KPRA only to be dealt successive blows.

The news of the victory in the large-unit circling operations commanded by the great leader produced new legends and mysterious stories that spread from mouth to mouth throughout the country.

"General Kim attacks the Japanese devils in the areas along the Amnok-gang River and the Tuman-gang River, crossing and recrossing Mt. Paekdu-san several times in a night."

"Changgunbyol (it means the greatest star) has risen over Mt. Paekdu-san. This is a sign that General Kim will soon save the country."

From such legends our people gained strength and hope and lived and fought with fortitude, not discouraged, even unless the devil.

Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander

der the terrible "wartime system" of the Japanese imperialists who deprived them of everything and suppressed everything.

The new brilliant military strategy and guerilla tactics created and employed by the great leader in the 15 years of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle produced at every step military miracles baffling human imagination and drove the bosses of the military quarters of Japan into a tight corner and brought a defeat to them.

The brilliant military strategy and superb guerilla tactics of the great leader and miraculous victory in battles threw the bosses of the Japanese imperialist aggression army into despair and struck terror into their hearts, while giving pride, confidence and courage to our people. Such national pride and confidence, joy and courage were the source of mysterious legends of our nation.

(2)

There are many legends recounted among our people.

"Seeing from a long distance a great number of Japanese dwarfs swarming to attack the unit of General Kim Il Sung, the great General raised one of his hands. That moment tens of thousands of troops rose from under the very feet of the Japs and wiped them out like beating the rat in a pot. Such is the tactics of the great General. How can the Japanese devils match it!"

"General Kim, always foreseeing the attack of the Japanese devils, plants an ambush and mows them down like sweeping away dead leaves."

These legends are a high praise of the ingenious ambush tactics of the great leader. Surely, there are grounds for such legends to be produced.

In the Chiapikou, Hsintaitzu, the Olgi creek and Hungchiho battles and many other battles in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, ambush tactics was employed. Each time the guerillas lay in ambush in the most unexpected place and appeared like "springing from under ground" and wiped out the Japanese dwarfs or made them surrender instantly.

The great leader, relying on a scientific reconnaissance, tactfully ambushed his unit in the most favourable place on the roadside where the Japs were expected and attacked the enemy.

In an ambushing battle, the entire men of the unit waited in full preparedness for the appearance of the enemy and each took aim at two or three enemy troops passing by unconcernedly and fired by volleys at the sound of the signal shot. So the enemy was annihilated by two or three shots from each man and the battle ended in less than 15 minutes.

The Japanese imperialist aggressor troops had so bitter experience of the ambushing tactics of the great leader that they screamed in a secret journal that a unit caught in this tactics "was utterly drained of the power to resist".

The people could not express by other means than fantasy the great force of the mysterious ambushing tactics that wiped out the enemy force, however large it might be, in a twinkle.

The following legends were widely spread among our people:

"General Kim Il Sung, with his clairvoyance picks out the Japs and beats them only. The puppet Manchukuo army men feel at rest in a battle, saying that the great General distinguishes them even in a confused fight and leaves them alone."

This is a story carrying the sentiments of the people who admired the beat-one-by-one tactics of the great leader who rapidly expanded battle successes by concentrating the attack on the chief enemy and, at the same time, it is a living legend reflecting many historic facts.

The enemy started a large-scale "punitive operation" on the Mt. Paekdu-san base in the winter of 1936.

When they make a camp at night, the scoundrels of the Ranain 19th division deployed a circular defence line and made the people whom they mobilized by force sleep in the outer ring and then made the puppet Manchukuo army men pitch tents in its next interior and pitched the tents for themselves in the very centre. Thus, the scoundrels sought to ensure their own safety by laying twofold barriers with people and puppet Manchukuo army men to use them as bullet-shields.

Seeing through this "trick" of the scoundrels, the great leader sent a storming party at night to slip through the tents of the people and the puppet Manchukuo army unnoticed and beat only the Japanese troops.

The scoundrels of the 19th division, when they were fleeing with the remnants of defeated troops, shot dead over 40 officers of the puppet Manchukuo army who had been mobilized in the "punitive operation," alleging that they had communicated secretly with the "communist army". This evoked fiercer hatred for the Japanese imperialists among the puppet Manchukuo army.

The great leader isolated the Japanese army by beating only the men of the Kwantung army garrison and leaving the puppet Manchukuo army alone in innumerable battles.

The following legends were abroad among our people:

"General Kim Il Sung possesses the divine power to freely manipulate even mountains and rivers. At one time thousands of Japanese troops entered a valley to attack the guerillas. When they were passing beneath a craggy cliff, the great General raised his hand and gave an order. In a twinkle the cliff crumbled to bury all the Japanese troops."

"At one time when Japanese troops were coming in attack, the great General was smiling, looking down them from a mountain top. But, strange enough, the Japanese troops slid down the mountain slope to its foot again and again when they all but reached its top. The great General, by his mysterious magic, pulled them up the hill only to fling them away repeatedly all day long, draining away their strength till they collapsed."

These legends, on first hearing, sound like sheer fantasy. But a close scrutiny tells you that they were stories lauding the great leader's superb tactics of stone battle and ice trench battle.

There are vertical cliffs on both sides of the bottleneck lane entering Tawangching from Hunchun, where a big stone battle was fought on the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar calendar one year.

Informed of the forthcoming attack of the Japanese garrison stationed in Hunchun, the great leader called up the people of the guerilla base and made them carry countless rocks and pile them up on the cliffs.

When the Japanese garrison troops were passing under the cliffs, unaware of this, the anti-Japanese self-defence corps members and people of the guerilla base sent down the rocks, destroying all of them.

The legend that the great leader pulled up the Japanese devils only to fling them away is a pure truth, if it is stripped of the veil of mystification.

It was around the lunar new year of 1937. Arriving in Hungtousan liaison spot, the great leader saw a steep slope. He ordered his men to solidify the snow and dig a trench in it and make an ice-bound ground several metres high. Below it there was a sharp-cut cliff.

Next day swarms of "punitive force" troops began climbing the slope. But none of them reached the top. When they all but reached it, they slid down the dizzy cliff to lie dead.

And the following legends were told by our people:

"General Kim Il Sung sees through the mind of the commander of the enemy in a remote distance. He defeats the stupid one by trick and the cunning one by leaving him trapped by his own trick."

"Our General Kim reads the minds of all the people beforehand. Therefore, all clever men were impotent before him."

These legends also reflected the truth of numerous battles.

It was the spring of 1936. In Fusung there was a battalion commander of the puppet Manchukuo army surnamed Wang. This fellow was so foxy that he would try to bridle even a sparrow.

When it comes to a "punitive operation", he asked the local inhabitants about the uniform, weapons, manner of speaking and behaviour of the troops who had been to their village. If they turned out to be weak forest corps, he ordered his men to chase them and come back with their heads and if they were strong Korean People's Revolutionary Army, he did not dare pursue them, but took to his heels. So he earned himself the fame of "a master hand in punitive operations".

Taking advantage of this petty trick of this villain, the great leader disguised several men of his as members of the forest corps and let them lure the battalion commander Wang and sent him to the heaven.

The guerilla tactics of the great leader were preternatural and so diverse that they were simply countless.

The guerilla tactics of the great leader sent shivers down the spines of the Japanese imperialist aggression troops.

A Japanese Mamoru Higasi who was a member of the then Hunchun "punitive police force" had this to say:

"All the soldiers, fear-stricken, did not dare go to battle. If there was a battle in a mountainous area, it was as clear as day that we would be routed by the 'Kim Il Sung unit' famed for its guerilla tactics."

The preternatural guerilla tactics of the great leader which took thousands of forms at different times and in different places thus struck terror into the hearts of the enemy soldiers and gave despair to the military bosses of Japan. But it inspired our people with conviction and gave them the wings of fancy to produce numerous new legends.

(3)

Abroad among our people were many legends praising the great leader's farsighted operations and perfect art of command. They said: "As General Kim Il Sung was born of the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san, he knows intimately the providence of the universe and has the power to foresee the future."

"As General Kim Il Sung foresees weather three days ahead and commands his army, he is ever-victorious."

"Sometimes General Kim calls lightning and rain and sometimes he calls a fierce storm so the Japanese devils cannot open their eyes. And then he mows them down in a moment."

These fantastic legends that he commands nature like heroes in old tales are based on stark facts.

Among the legends about the great leader, it is widely known to our people that the great leader applies the "art of shrinking the earth and shortening distance".

"General Kim is capable of shrinking the earth and shortening distance so that he can swiftly cross mountains with ease."

"General Kim Il Sung freely uses the art of transforming himself, the art of concealing himself and the art of dividing himself.

The art of shrinking the earth and covering a thousand *ri* at a stride, the art of concealing himself in a twinkle, the art of transforming himself in various forms and the art of dividing himself and appearing in various places at once—all these legends bespeak how swiftly the great leader commanded the movement and combat action of his units with his great art of command.

When the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced to the Musan area, the great leader let his units march along the Kapsan-Musan military road in broad daylight to attack Singaechok. The Japanese imperialist army and police who were wandering around Mt. Potae-san in search of the KPRA were surprised at this. They said: "How could the guerillas advance to Musan unnoticed? It is true that General Kim Il Sung applies the art of land contraction."

In the Hsiaotehshui battle, the guerillas disappeared by jumping off a cliff. This made the Japanese army beasts tremble with horror, saying that "undoubtedly, they disappeared by employing the art of concealing themselves." Countless are such instances.

Widely afoot among our people from the latter half of the 1930's were such rumours, incredible on first hearing, that "General Kim Il Sung had been to the Japanese army hospital" and "General Kim came to Seoul and strolled through streets in broad daylight." These rumours carried the simple sentiments of the people who lauded the daring art of command of the great leader and there were grounds for these rumours.

It happened one day in the summer of 1941 when the situation was difficult and the Japanese imperialist aggressors were making frantic preparations to unleash the Pacific war.

The great leader composedly took a rest in a house by the roadside in Laotoukou, a centre of the enemy's "punitive operations against the communist army" which was heavily guarded.

That day the great leader arrived in Laotoukou later than the planned time, leading a small unit from the direction of Tunhua before daybreak. The day was already broad. It was impossible to cross the big road. So, the great General boldly decided to spend a day at the house by the roadside and resume the march at night.

The Japanese imperialist bandits who belatedly learned this the following day were dumbfounded.

There are many legends eulogizing the flexible, ingenious military actions of the great leader.

"General Kim Il Sung floats a sheet of paper on the water and makes tens of thousands of soldiers cross the Amnok-gang River on it."

"Our great General carries a large number of soldiers tens of thousands of *ri* away by floating a dead leaf on the river."

On first hearing, these legends may sound like a sheer lie. But there were grounds for these fantastic stories.

After the Pochonbo battle, the expedition unit of the KPRA crossed the Amnok-gang River on the raft kept at the Kusi dam and then floated it down the river. The Japanese police scoundrels who "pursued" the guerillas without knowing this stopped in great amazement on the bank of the Amnok-gang River.

The legend that "the great General carries his army by floating a dead leaf on the water" came from a story about the guerillas' march to Tungkiang in February 1937.

In the winter of that year there was a heavy snowfall. Snow was two to three fathoms deep on the Toegolryong ridge.

At that time the great leader ordered his men to dig a tunnel beneath the snow and cross the Toegolryong ridge.

A tunnel looking like a railway tunnel was dug in the snow. After the entire units passed through it, the tunnel was buried.

At dawn the Japanese "punitive units" which came there in "pursuit" of the guerillas gazed at each other in blank dismay. On the snow-covered Toegolryong ridge there was not a single footstep to be seen.

"It is simply mysterious!"

So crying, the vicious "commander of the Japanese punitive unit" returned, leading his unit.

The legends abroad among our people about the military miracles performed by the great leader clearly show that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great military thinker and genius in military strategy, is the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander who enjoys absolute prestige among our people.

A Japanese policeman who served at the Hyesan police station at the time of the Pochonbo battle frankly related his experiences as follows:

"In the 1930's the Japanese imperialists greatly feared General Kim Il Sung and mobilized all the Kwantung army for the punitive operations because General Kim Il Sung was a legendary hero who enjoyed the absolute support of the Korean people at that time and the anti-Japanese guerilla army organized and guided by him was a powerful army determined to fight it out for Korea's independence and liberation and against Japanese imperialism."

Our people unreservedly supported the great leader and held him in high esteem as a legendary hero and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander. As they were guided by the great leader, they could wage a relentless struggle, foreseeing the bright day of national restoration even in the suffocating darkness of Japanese imperialist rule.

As they attend the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, as the leader, our people and People's Army could defeat the US imperialists who had been boasting of being the "strongest" in the world and troops of their satellite countries and win victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, thereby defending the independence and honour of the fatherland and starting US imperialism on the downgrade.

As it attends the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero of the nation, as the Supreme Commander, our People's Army has grown to be a one-beats-a-hundred steel-like army with invincible might enough to wipe out any enemy at one stroke no matter when and where he may pounce upon us.

Invincible Is Korean People's Army Led by Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

"Do You Mind My Reading This Letter?"

THIS episode dates back to June 1953 when the war ignited by the US imperialist aggressors was raging furiously in this land.

In those days the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was fully occupied in leading the war to a brilliant victory and in elaborating on a grand plan for the postwar rehabilitation and construction. And yet he managed to spare the time to inspect battery positions of an anti-aircraft unit of the Korean People's Army and showed tender-hearted concern for the gunners' life in all its facets.

The gunners gave themselves up to a tumult of immense emotion and joy when they were honoured by the visit of the great leader whom they had longed for, awake or asleep.

The fatherly leader waved his hand in response to their cheers and went into their dugout first to see if adequate conditions were provided for their sleeping.

He touched blankets, coverlets and other kinds of beddings one by one and even put in his hand underneath bed covers to see if there was dampness.

Having made a round of the dugout, the fatherly leader told the gunners that the beddings should be placed in the sun once in a while to keep them dry, for humidity is no good for their health and said warm-heartedly to the commander of the unit that he should take good care of the health of the soldiers.

The fatherly leader directed profound attention to such matters as would hardly cause concern to the commanders who were living with the fighters, or to their real parents. His affection for the gunners was immeasurably warm. Now, they could not control their swelling emotions.

When he got out of the dugout, the great leader asked the chief gunner where his home was and whether letter came from home, and put similar questions to one gunner after another.

One of them replied that Chofwon, his native town, was held by the enemy and so letter failed to reach him.

At this the fatherly leader lost in a deep thought for a while, keeping silence with a clouded countenance.

Presently, he asked if there were any other comrades who received no letter from home like that. The chief gunner answered in the negative.

During his visit to another squad, he tenderly asked its head and members where they hailed from and whether letters came from home.

One of the members said in reply that he had received a letter some time ago. The fatherly leader told him to fetch it.

The squad's members felt their hearts thumping. They found a great happiness in the warm affection of the fatherly leader who was deeply interested even in a letter addressed to one of the soldiers. They knew that his interest was motivated by an intention to see that the soldiers now on the front never forget their parents, though they were away from them.

A few moments after, the soldier returned from the dugout with the letter from his younger sister in his hand.

Scrutinizing the envelope, the fatherly leader asked him:

"Do you mind my reading this letter?"

He started reading it after he heard the soldier's affirmative answer.

The letter laden with the feelings of a girl student whose brother was on the front said in the following vein:

...Don't worry about things in the rear. Please, in behalf of father, mother and myself, try to knock down the enemy, the Yankee imperialists.

Please, try to shoot down all the planes of the truculent enemy whenever they fly in to bomb our peaceful villages and strafe the children who are singing on their way to schools.

I am ready to start for the front even now, a gun in hand, at the great leader's call.

For the great leader, let us devote all our energies and wisdom to our struggle, you on the front, I in the rear. Let us promise again to fight for the victory of the revolution in a way worthy of the great leader's soldiers, the son and daughter of the Party. ...

Having finished reading the letter, the fatherly leader remarked that he had a really good younger sister. Then, he kindly told the soldiers to write letters to their homes often, so that their parents may keep their hearts at ease and the soldiers themselves get in touch well with the people in the rear.

As seen from the above, the fatherly leader was infinitely broad-minded and warm-hearted and his care was fathomless. For him the expressions in the letter which reached a soldier meant the happenings in the rear, the determination of the people and the feelings of its addressee.

The fatherly leader's warm affection came home to the hearts of the armymen through the letter and, at the same time, brought them to renew their firm determination to practice loyalty to him wholeheartedly.

One Beats a Hundred Enemies

COMRADE Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, has taught:

"Generations pass, but the revolution continues. Though the goals of the revolution remain unaltered, the generation has changed and the new generation that has grown up since liberation is already emerging as master of our state and society. Only when the new, rising generation takes over the revolution can it be carried forward and our sacred revolutionary cause be accomplished."

These precious words of the fatherly leader make me impressively recall what I saw during my visit to a unit of the Korean People's Army.

During a break in the training, two commanders and a young soldier fixed their eyes on two slogans inscribed on a steep rock of an unknown hill.

The bold-faced slogans: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" were inscribed by a combatant of the KPA at a crucial moment right before a battle was fought on the hill during the past Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors.

The soldier who was reading these slogans word by word in his mind with his commanders was a Juche-type young man of the new generation who had just joined the army to defend the country.

One of the commanders was a gray-headed general. He is a veteran anti-Japanese fighter. He belongs to the glorious old generation who had done their all to safeguard the great leader, arms in hand, ever since they had joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The other was battalion commander. He spent his shining youthful days as a KPA soldier together with his fellow-fighter who inscribed the two slogans. He had taken part in the battle on the unknown hill with him, fighting in the same trench to give a wholesale death to the enemy, the Yankee imperialists. Now he is a middle-aged man who has a battalion under his command.

Alongside of the said young soldier, he was gazing with deep emotions at the slogans his yesterday's comrade-in-arms engraved on the rock.

Many years flew by since then. But the slogans remained visible as clearly as ever, though the rock was mossy, weathered and eroded. During the sacred war against the US imperialist aggressors, the warrior who inscribed the slogans became a human bomb to defend every inch of the homeland and laid down his life to protect and safeguard the great leader. His ardent allegiance as manifested in the slogans was deep-seated in the minds of the general, the battalion commander and the young soldier, though they were different from one another in ranks and exploits. Moreover, common to the three was an unshakable determination to do their bits in defending with arms from generation to generation the revolutionary cause of Juche initiated by the great leader. Their conviction and will were the same.

The general said:

"The enemy still remain in one half of our homeland. All of us should carry out our duties creditably to realize the country's reunification, the cherished desire of our people, so that we can have the honour of gathering at the plaza to celebrate the day of reunification, with the fatherly leader standing high on the rostrum."

The battalion commander responded with this firm pledge:

"Let's practice boundless loyalty to the great leader, as the anti-Japanese fighters did in their struggle to repulse the Japanese imperialists".

The soldier who attentively listened to his commanders answered in an energetic tone, deeply conscious of where he stood in defence of the fatherland.

"I will do all I can to remain loyal to the great leader as one of his guards and death-defying corps members!"

The soldier's resounding reply was followed by a clarion bugle call that echoed far and wide through hills.

The training was resumed.

The soldiers crossed the rugged hills at a run, sweating profusely, though the conditions were unfavourable—frozen soil, ice-bound path and the snowstorm that rendered the way ahead indiscernible. Their hearts were aglow with an intense loyalty to the great leader. They were intent on the training to build up Herculean strength so that each of them could beat a hundred enemies.

The full-hearted training of the reliable soldiers of the new generation reminded me of the brave men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who crossed and recrossed the steep mountains of Paekdu to mow down the enemy, the Japanese imperialist invaders, and of the high-spirited soldiers of the Korean People's Army who smartly knocked out the Yankee imperialist aggressors.

The general and battalion commander who were running their affectionate eyes over the soldiers began to climb up the hill, forcing their way through snow.

The KPA men, ready to dedicate their youth and life to the great leader as his guards, are impregnably defending the country. They differ in generations and ages. But they are able to preserve their valuable political integrity in the embrace of the fatherly leader and are welded together as comrades, as fellow fighters, advancing along the one road of revolution indicated by the great leader.

The Korean People's Army which becomes stronger as young men of the new generation of Juche type join it is a one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed force—the fighting ranks for self-defence which are capable of meting out a stern punishment to the unscrupulous enemy by displaying the spirit with which the anti-Japanese fighters routed the Japanese imperialists and the courage with which the KPA men started the US imperialist aggressors on the downgrade. The entire officers and men of the KPA are filled with a fiery, loyal determination to safeguard the great leader with arms, generation after generation.

Kim Yun Sik

Brave soldiers of the one-beats-a-hundred Korean People's Army are defending their outpost vigilantly

ESSAY

Revolutionary Comradeship

THE great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In human relations revolutionary comradeship is the most precious. This is our view of life formed in the course of the long-drawn revolutionary struggle."

"We deem it an unbounded honour to have a great force united on the basis of revolutionary comradeship, the invincible People's Army."

Whenever I recall these words of the respected and beloved leader, I turn thoughtful, captivated by lofty sentiments.

Revolutionary comrades—what a great weight this term carries!

Everybody has his parents and usually has his brothers and relatives, all dear and near to him. But no one is more precious than revolutionary comrades.

The sense of duty formed between our comrades is deep, because they strive together to carry out the lofty intention of the great leader, sharing life and death, bitters and sweets, on the one road of revolution. The love for revolutionary comrades is really warm and noble, because they are united firmly with loyalty to the leader. That is why the revolutionaries of Juche type, afire with the resolve to remain loyal to the great leader to the end, never abandon their sense of duty to their revolutionary comrades in any adversity and sometimes readily sacrifice even their youth and lives for them.

My memo book contains so many brief accounts of the life of our People's Army soldiers, which vividly show the fine trait of love for revolutionary comrades.

For instance, there is a story of a gallant reconnoitering platoon leader. During the great Fatherland Liberation War, he crossed the death line carrying a wounded soldier on his back from an enemy-held area thousands of *ri* away, though he himself got hurt.

Another episode tells that a young pilot saved the squadron leader's life by defending him with his body against the enemy's gun firing. A few more stories are about a unit of the People's Army which I visited last autumn to collect some materials for news coverage. Army surgeons and woman servicemen offered their bones and flesh to rescue a comrade-in-arms from death, so that he could return to his post. Non-commissioned and commissioned officers led raw recruits ahead with tender care, holding them as dear as their own brothers and sisters.

When I chew over the fine spirit of loving revolutionary comrades which is now given full play in the People's Army, the days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle come to my mind. Why? It is because this traditional trait has its own deep, stout roots, just as a great river which flows in torrents all the year round has its inexhaustible source.

Through the whole course of the sacred struggle from the early period of the 1930's when the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was founded in the thick forest of Antu to the advent of the country's liberation, the blood of Juche type circulated through the veins of the revolutionary fighters whose hearts were permeated with fervent allegiance to the great leader and ardent love for revolutionary comrades and inflexible sense of comradely duty based on their loyalty to him.

"Let's die together if we have to die and let's live together if we can!"—this was the very faith of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters that was never shaken in whatever adversity baffling human imagination.

Love begets love and no force is mightier than love, as the saying goes.

When we think over this matter, we can not but refer to the lofty love of the fatherly leader shown for his revolutionary soldiers and to the happiness of the revolutionary soldiers who received it.

In the arduous days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the fatherly leader, even skipping meals for days, portioned out to his men parched-rice powder that was left only a little. When a deer was caught by chance, he thought first of his men operating for small-unit activities and had the venison powdered and divided into 50 packets. And then he wrote in person the names of the members of the small unit. He saw that the guerillas carried the packets with them, even while battles and the arduous march continued, until he met the men of the small unit. Such moving stories are too many to enumerate.

The fatherly leader now looks after the People's Army fighters with his warm loving care.

It happened one day in September, 1951, during the great Fatherland Liberation War. At midnight the fatherly leader telephoned by long distance the commander of an army corps on Height 1211 where a fierce battle decisive of the victory on the front was going on.

He said to this effect:

All our men are priceless treasures which we cannot barter for anything. Each combatant is a precious revolutionary comrade-in-arms.

What a pity it was that our revolutionary comrades-in-arms were so few when we fought the Japanese imperialist troops and police!

We must do our utmost to look after our priceless men.... As it is turning cold, you must see to it that they take warm boiled rice and hot soup and have a warm place to sleep in. And you must take good care of them so that they do not catch cold.

These words of his always make us feel our hearts choked with emotion.

The great affection of respected and beloved Comrade Supreme Commander brought our People's Army men to cherish boundless loyalty in the inmost depth of their hearts and inspired them to live and fight in the lofty spirit of warm comradely love.

An eloquent testimony to this is the heroic death of a hospital orderly of the Korean People's Army who dedicated herself to saving the life of her revolutionary comrades.

When she came to at the last moment, she asked first whether the wounded fellow fighter she had carried out on her back amid a hail of enemy bullets was alive or not. Learning that he was all right, she expressed her dying wish. Her hope was to send her membership card of the Workers' Party of Korea and her Party fee to the Central Committee of the Party.

She said her last words with all her mustered strength:

"I eagerly wish to meet General Kim Il Sung!"

The spirit of revolutionary comradeship, infused and cultivated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, verified its importance through the arduous revolutionary struggle. This deep-rooted traditional trait constitutes the basis of comradely relations in all our People's Army units today. It is fully manifested and so is the unity between the superiors and inferiors, the unity between the army and people.

As seen above, the invincibility of our People's Army lies in its unity in ideology and purpose based on the love for revolutionary comrades, a love loftiest, deepest and truest.

That is why our people take high pride in having such an army and immensely value and love it.

Yun Jong Ok

Navy men enjoy themselves during a break

The unity between men and officers of the Korean People's Army is as close as that between kinsmen

Fine Spirit of Unity between the Army and People Fully Displayed in Co-op Farm's Fields

MARSHAL Kim Il Sung, the great leader, has taught:

"The People's Army should serve the country and the people, and the entire people should love and aid the People's Army; our soldiers and the people should further develop the traditional spirit of unity between the army and people, and, in case of emergency, should closely unite in a body as true revolutionary comrades and fight with single-hearted devotion, to safeguard our country and our socialist gains, sharing life and death, joys and sorrows."

The fatherly leader's lofty idea on the unity between the army and people has been translated into practice with credit; the fine spirit of unity between the army and people is exhibited to the full, no matter where they are.

Faithfully acting upon the teaching of the fatherly leader who is deeply concerned about how to provide the people with a greater happiness, the men of the Korean People's Army strive to give a better help to them politically and in terms of manpower, respecting and loving them as they would their own parents and brothers. Such laudable habit has been built up also by the KPA unit to which Comrade Li I Jun belongs.

A few days ago the soldiers of the unit drove over 40 trucks to the nearby co-op farm's fields where a campaign in preparation for this year's farming was at high pitch. Each of the trucks was fully loaded with the compost of good quality which they had collected during breaks in their training or in other spare time.

Their endeavour made in securing the compost, more than 100 tons in weight, reflected their fervent loyalty to the fatherly leader—their desire to please him with another bumper crop. It also carried their kindred feelings towards the co-op farmers, their zeal to help them like their own parents and brothers.

"You've come to us again! February 8 is close at hand. So we intended to pay a visit to you. But you've already come."

So saying, the co-op farmers jumped for joy. They hugged the soldiers warmly. The soldiers looked trustworthy and dear to their hearts whenever they saw them. All felt as if they met their own sons and brothers.

"I've just remembered my grandson now serving in the army. He is as sturdy as you are..." the old man Kim of workteam No. 2 said in an affectionate tone, passing his hand over a young soldier of sturdy build.

The young soldier offered a cigarette to the old man and lighted it.

"My grandfather now in the home village works in a co-op farm... We are quite sure of another good harvest this year, too, aren't we, grandpa?"

"Certainly. This year, too, we've got to gather in rich crops to gladden our fatherly leader. Your help encourages us greatly."

The livelier their chat became, the stronger their loyal determination and kindred feelings grew.

It was very cold as the icy wind blew, but the soldiers and farmers set about unloading compost in one body, with fiery zeal.

The soldiers conducted political propaganda. There was also an art performance by the mobile propaganda team of the co-op farm. This made their work even more enjoyable. The fields were pervaded with ardent fidelity.

The spirit of the soldiers and farmers ran sky-high as time passed.

Now the co-op farm's fields overflow with the fine spirit of unity between the army and people which is characterized by intense loyalty, close ties of kinship and mutual love and assistance.

There is no doubt that the farmers will have an abundant harvest again this year and sing a song of loyalty.

Pak Jong Gu

Workers of the Chollima Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex visit the soldiers of the Korean People's Army on its birthday

Throughout Rural Areas an Intensified "Movement for Winning the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions" Is Going On in Hearty Response to the Great Leader's New Year Address

Assisting Agriculture, a Major Front

A dynamic drive is now afoot in our country to actively assist the socialist countryside, one of our major fronts this year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Today the huge tasks facing the rural economy and the interests of socialist construction as a whole, call for a further intensified support to the countryside. With the establishment of the solid foundation of socialist industry, it has become fully possible, and necessary, to give greater assistance to the countryside."

Factory and office workers throughout the country are helping the agricultural working people who have turned out in the preparations for farming this year, in strict adherence to the teaching of the great leader. They have launched a nation-wide manure-producing campaign and other drives to powerfully help the agricultural front.

The Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and other chemical fertilizer producing centres have been firmly built in our country, making it possible to supply a sufficient amount of microelement fertilizer and nitrogenous, phosphorous and potash fertilizers to the countryside.

The fertilizer plants are now bringing about a heretofore unprecedented innovation in the production of chemical fertilizers for this year.

A nation-wide campaign to produce manure and humus soil indispensable to the growth of crops is launched around this time every year in our country. The working people in the capital take the van in this campaign.

The Chollima riders and trade union members in Songyo District, Pyongyang, held a meeting of allegiance some time ago and appealed to industrial workers in the provinces (or cities under the central authorities), cities (or districts) and counties throughout the country, calling for a vigorous assist-agriculture drive designed to accelerate the production of manure and produce spare parts of farm machines and small farm implements through a public movement for the countryside.

Factory and office workers and the Women's Union members of neighbourhood units in Pyongyang are now setting examples to the whole country in producing manure and sending it to fields as they resolved when starting a vigorous campaign of assisting the countryside. On January 8, for instance, more than 10,000 citizens in Pyongyang turned out and produced nearly 10,000 tons of manure. By January 14, they produced over 74,000 tons.

A powerful wave of the campaign to assist the agricultural front is sweeping industrial and farm materials supplying establishments.

Greater quantities of chemical fertilizers, iron and steel, cement, timber and other materials for agriculture than in the same period of last year are now finding their way to the countryside thanks to the energetic drive of the workers who regard it as their honourable duty to help the cooperative farmers.

Workers of the March 25 Plant who are out to assist the countryside are effecting a new innovation: they are increasing the production of bearings for farm machines outside the plan by turning inner reserves to the best account.

They had the honour of receiving high praises from the great leader by producing 130,000 bearings for tractors and lorries outside the plan and making a gift of them to the National Congress on Agriculture in January last year.

The farm machine producers in different parts of the country are waging a drive to turn out modern farm machines and spare parts in large quantities to help toward accelerating the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and bringing about a great upsurge in agricultural production this year.

This powerful campaign to assist the countryside goes on every year in the country along the line indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the **"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"**.

Nam Sun Gi

Preparations for Farming in Full Swing

In his New Year Address for this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The agricultural front still remains one of our major fronts. Since unfavourable natural and climatic conditions continue and the world's food situation is becoming more and more acute, we must keep devoting great efforts to the development of agriculture."

In hearty response to this highly important teaching of the respected and beloved leader, the entire agricultural working people of our country have buckled down to the fulfilment of immediate task—making preparations for farming—and are putting fresh spurs to the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" in order to bring about another upswing in this year's agricultural production.

It is expected that this year, too, the cold front will seriously affect the weather and cold weather will last long in spring. In view of these freaky weather conditions our agricultural working people are taking thorough measures to overcome them. The steps taken toward this end are to produce decayed soil and compost, which are major elements in growing well the cold-bed rice seedlings and humus-pot maize plants and transplanting them opportunely.

Good success has been achieved in the production of decayed soil and compost. Statistics of the recent 15 days indicate that over 1,600,000 tons of decayed soil and more than 5,000,000 tons of compost have been turned out in rural areas. In the suburbs of Pyongyang and in the rural areas of South Hwanghae, South Pyongan, South and North Hamgyong provinces, production quotas of decayed soil have been successfully fulfilled and those of compost are near being completed—the present result stands at some 80 per cent.

In the meantime, a vigorous campaign is going on to overcome the drought. In co-op farms great efforts are directed to keeping the greater volume of water in store in every reservoir and storage pool.

River improvement projects and readjustment work on irrigation installations and waterways have also been undertaken in order not to waste even a drop of water.

In our socialist countryside land readjustment project, an important task in accelerating the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, is also going on briskly.

A dynamic campaign is observed in co-op farms to remove the useless boundaries between fields and ridges in paddy fields so as to make machines work on fields freely and terrace the sloping fields. The agricultural working people in South Pyongan Province already converted over 5,200 *chongbo* of paddies and dry fields into small or large standardized plots in last autumn. Farmers in the in-between areas of this province who set themselves the task of terracing 1,000 *chongbo* of sloping fields till this spring have already finished the project on over 700 *chongbo* of plots.

Good results have been registered in the work to put various farm machines and implements in proper shape. In farm machine stations and co-op farms regular check-up and repairs are being made on tractors and other farm machines to ensure that these machines will be put into full operation in the busy farming season. In carrying out repairs there has been established a habit of completing one task before going on to others.

The vanguards of rural mechanization in the Chungsan Farm Machine Station have already effected repairs on more than 100 tractors. Now all efforts are going into finishing repairs on the remaining tractors by the middle of February.

Preparations for other farm operations are being pushed forward carefully and at a quick tempo—such as selection of seeds on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop in the right time, soil improvement and the laying out of beds of maize humus pots and cold-beds for rice seedlings.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts of our agricultural working people who are stepping up preparations for this year's farming through the accelerated speed campaign, unfavourable weather conditions will be successfully overcome and our country will witness another bumper crop.

Kim Hyon Su

High-pitched campaign is afoot in the co-op farm's fields, pervaded with loyalty and enthusiasm (at the Chongdan-up Cooperative Farm in Chongdan county)

All are out as one to give a helping hand to the socialist countryside (in Chongjin City)

The Building of Local Industry in Our Country (2)

3. Expansion of Local Industry

Having laid foundations for local industry through an all-people movement, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set before our people the task of further expanding it and intelligently steered them toward a struggle to carry it through.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The task facing local industry at the time of the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee was to construct factories in every county and draw in extra local labour power to start production, thereby laying foundations for local industry; but, now, we have the task of developing local industry on a higher stage, based on the foundations already laid." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 345.)

Expanding local industry on a higher stage after its foundations were laid was a requirement of the law conforming to its construction. Meanwhile, in those days our central industry, especially heavy industry, grew into a powerful industry, able to give all-out support to local industry.

Under this condition, we took steps to intensify the support of heavy industry while fully utilizing already-laid economic basis of local industry, and thus start the technical revolution in the field of local industry.

Introduction of New Technology and Rise of Technological Level and Skill

The policy we adopted in bringing about technological renovation was to ensure that semi-mechanization gradually went over to full mechanization, mechanization to semi-automation and semi-automation to automation.

To this end, we built in each province an integrated factory exclusively serving local industry for its technological renovation. This factory set a task of producing many up-to-date machinery and equipment suited to the productive and technological peculiarities of local-industry factories in respective province. We also committed the task of producing modern machinery and equipment in a planned way to the charge of the centrally-controlled industry.

In the sphere of the engineering industry a widespread "assist-local industry-movement" was launched to turn out such machine tools as presses, bench lathes, bench drilling machines, and various single-purpose machines. This industry undertook the task of firmly building up a machine-producing centre for local industry in each province. Meanwhile, every centrally-controlled factory took on the patronage of the neighbouring small local factories to help improve their technological equipment.

Along with this, local factories were encouraged to inaugurate an extensive technological renovation movement to improve their equipment.

Rapid introduction of new technology in the domain of local industry advanced the pressing problem, that of raising the technological level and skill of workers.

To solve this problem, we proposed the launching of a mass movement, aimed at letting all workers acquire one technological skill or more. In this movement stress was laid on making them become expert in their machines and get accustomed to production processes. A "passing-on-technology" system was set up and put into regular operation to enable all workers to learn advanced technology and methods of work. Steps were taken to prevent the transference of technical personnel and highly skilled hands in the domain of local industry and increase their ranks.

Expansion of the Base for Raw Materials

Expanding the base for raw materials in conformity with the new situation in which the industry was progressing as a whole became an important factor in further developing local industry.

While channelling great efforts into expanding and consolidating processed-materials bases for local industry, we took a positive measure to let heavy industry assist this undertaking.

We saw to it that the metal industry undertook such work as establishing small metal factories in localities. This enabled every locality to turn out iron materials without relying on central industry and produce tinned plates and other metal materials by cold rolling.

We also saw that the chemical industry produced large quantities of chemical materials to be used in local factories and, at the same time, helped build chemical material workshops so that localities could produce for themselves various chemicals and chemical materials.

We ensured that the building-materials industry created in each province the building materials-producing centre which would contribute to building local industry.

As the raw material bases were firmly created in conformity with the new stage of development of local industry, the production in local industry was now free from the natural and seasonal influence and conditions were created for carrying on production in a planned and perspective way.

Improvements in Guidance and Management

Much attention was directed to improvements in guidance and management in order to further develop local industry.

In establishing the system of guiding local industry, the first step we had taken was that local industry had its independent system with the aim of strengthening its independence and promoting its development. When local industry reached a high level of its development, it was placed under the direct control of local government bodies. The direct guidance by the provincial administrative committee over local industry was a rational system which made it possible to develop this industry with its own plan and in conformity to the requirements of local inhabitants and untie knotty problems in local inddustry by tapping reserves latent in locality.

There was also set up a well-organized system of guiding local industry by the central authorities.

The central authorities began its guidance by letting their respective ministry take on the patronage of local industry of same line. As there arose the need to provide local industry with a unified technological guidance, steps were taken to simplify the central guiding system.

Great importance was also attached to the management cadres in improving the guidance and management in local industry.

Since our country took over a backward economy, it was very short of cadres in factory management and in technology. Moreover, under the conditions of the emergence of many local factories in a short time, the central authorities were not in a position to meet the rapidly increased demands for management workers. And no better management could be expected only by relying on fledgling graduates with little experience in this respect.

In such situation, the state decided to reorganize the former management machinery of the institutions of national level so as to send to local areas many competent personnel with the managerial and technological knowledge. Another measure taken toward this end was to reeducate those cadres on the job through the spare-time educational network. These cadres were obligated to attend a two-month course of lectures at the provincially-run higher engineering school or institute of higher learning twice in a year. In each term they were given tasks for independent study which would take six months to complete.

Here they broadened their managerial horizons and their schooling helped them learn how to tackle the problem which remained unsolved in their practical work. After finishing the course they strove to consolidate their knowledge in the process of work. This was the method applied to train every cadre for two-three years.

In solving the question of local management cadres many women were allocated to the post of managerial staff.

4. Creation of Examples and Their Generalization

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid many visits to Changsong county for on-the-spot guidance. During his guidance he set examples in laying foundations for local industry there and developing it on a higher level. The generalization of these examples throughout the country resulted in bringing about a new turn in the expansion of local industry.

The great leader's on-the-spot guidance based on practical examples and scientific experience covered all ranges in relation to the construction of local industry—firmly building up the ranks of cadres in the county, laying foundations for local factories, replacing primitive technology with up-to-date ones, creating stable raw material bases, establishing cultured practice in production and raising the level of management.

Special mention should be made here of a historic joint conference of local Party and economic functionaries initiated by the great leader in August 1962 at Changsong for further development of local industry. In convening this conference he pursued the aim of making functionaries of province, city and county throughout the country see and learn examples and experiences of Changsong from their on-the-spot inspection tour.

The great leader sent many management workers of local factories whom he personally trained in Changsong to other localities in order that experience gained there was generalized throughout the country.

In this way signal success was achieved in the construction of our local industry in a short period. Behind this success was the creation of examples by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his energetic efforts to generalize them.

The End

Kim Su Yon

Workers of a local industry-factory are manufacturing attractive and good-quality shoes

Koryo Porcelain

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The ceramics of our country are traditionally famous. Our ancestors produced excellent ceramics."

Our ancestors with great wisdom and distinguished talent made ceramics beautiful in shape and colour by using kaolin of high quality found in abundance in our country.

Particularly well known among them is the porcelain turned out in the period of Koryo (a feudal state which existed from the beginning of the 10th to the end of the 14th century). The splendid craftsmanship makes it stand out conspicuously in the history of ceramic art not only in our country but also elsewhere in the world.

In Koryo dynasty the traditional craftsmanship of ceramic production was not only inherited from the preceding period but was developed further still. As a result, ceramics exhibited a much greater diversity as seen from porcelains of bluish-white, white and black glazes.

Characteristic of Koryo porcelain is, above all, its well-balanced and well-harmonized shape.

The products whose shapes were often based on the pomegranate, gourd, pigeon, wild goose and other floral or animal designs implied a very high level of formative technique.

Another characteristic finds its expression in the ornamental designs and the methods of embellishment.

Some ceramics made by combining the two techniques of decorations—one in relief and the other incised—bring out particularly subtle, artistic technique. Added to this is the soft colouring of the exquisitely-inlaid and well-glazed pattern. Such a beauty is something unique in Koryo porcelain.

Still another characteristic is the beautiful colouring.

Celadon in particular represents Koryo porcelain. Its bluish-white glaze gives a transparent, soft and bluish colouring, symbolic of our people's unblemished hearts and the clear sky of our country.

Such fine ceramics, widely known among other countries, were exported in large quantities.

But in the former days they did little toward the life of ill-treated working people, although they were fruits of the people's creative wisdom and artistic skill. The feudal rulers monopolized them all.

Now, Koryo porcelains laden with our ancestors' resourcefulness and wisdom are carefully preserved as a proud heritage of our national culture. The wonderful, traditional craftsmanship is deeply studied in an effort to carry it forward still more. At present the good-quality ceramics are mass-produced. They are either put to use for the cultured life of the working people or exported to many countries.

Yun Sun Ok

US Imperialists' Thrice-cursed Barbarity: South Korean People Used As Guinea Pigs for Test of Germ Weapons

Truth of the Outbreak of Epidemic Haemorrhagic Fever in South Korea

An acute infectious disease called epidemic haemorrhagic fever has claimed many human lives as it has been rife in all parts of south Korea since the beginning of October last year.

The spread of this disease poses a grave social problem in south Korea and remains an insoluble puzzle to the people.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, still fail to make clear the trace of the epidemic and its pathogenic organ, while putting a ban to any report about the truth.

The afore-said epidemic haemorrhagic fever is not endemical in Korea, and its outbreak in south Korea last year was not the first one, either. It had broken out in a big way in Kyonggi Province of south Korea in 1951 during the Korean war.

Its recent occurrence is not spontaneous but attributable to the experiment on germ weapon or the preliminary exercise of germ warfare which the US imperialists now engrossed in preparing for a new war in Korea conducted with the aim of waging another bacteriological warfare as they did in 1951.

Epidemic Haemorrhagic Fever and Germ Warfare Unit of Kwantung Army

The trace of the epidemic haemorrhagic fever prevailing in south Korea and its pathogenic organ were, in fact, disclosed long ago.

With regard to the research into this infectious disease, Surgeon Lieutenant General Seiji Kitano, ex-commander of the secret strategic germ warfare unit No. 731 of the former Kwantung army of Japanese imperialism which occupied Manchuria (present Northeast China), wrote the following in the first series of his article "Secret Story of Epidemic Prevention" contributed to the August 19, 1961 issue of the "Nippon Ishishinpo" (a Japanese medical journal—Ed.):

"The epidemic haemorrhagic fever prevailed in the Manchuria-USSR border areas in north Manchuria twice a year, in spring and summer. When it broke out in Sono (a district in the Manchuria-USSR border area) early in November 1942, I went to the spot to conduct experiments. As for the trace of the disease, I judged from the epidemiological view-point that mouse ticks should be taken into account most seriously.

So I collected a sort of hair ticks clinging to the mouses with stripes on the back. They were put to the test on November 6... The experiment continued. I found that the experiment was a success when informed of the pathological symptoms observed on December 14 of the same year...

Then strenuous efforts were made. As a result, the next year the pathogenic organ of the said fever was established as virus."

The research and experiment on the disease was not made for the purpose of preventing it but was a link in the study carried on by the germ warfare unit of the Kwantung army since 1939 with a view to using germs of the above-mentioned epidemic as bacteriological agents for warfare. The disclosure of the nature of the pathogenic organ of the disease meant a success in using the germs of epidemic haemorrhagic fever for production of bacteriological weapons, that is, a success in separation and cultivation of the virus of the pathogenic organ.

Appearance of Unit No. 731 on Korean Front

Germ warfare unit No. 731 of the Kwantung army was a band of man killers. It made preparations for a bacteriological warfare in the Chinese mainland against the Asian nations and committed the atrocious murder of Korean, Chinese and Soviet people. Right after the defeat of Japanese imperialism in 1945 it slipped out of Manchuria and fled to Japan.

The Korean, Chinese and Soviet peoples branded as the enemy of mankind the unit No. 731 which used a large number of Korean and Chinese people in Manchuria as guinea pigs in experiments for spreading germ weapons and brutally slaughtered them, and indicted it to the Khabarovsk War Criminal Tribunal.

The tribunal defined Shiro Ishii, Seiji Kitano and ten others, the ringleaders of germ warfare unit No. 731 of the Kwantung army as top war criminals and urged the then MacArthur Headquarters of the US armed forces in Japan to arrest them and hand them over.

These war criminals were not transferred to the Khabarovsk War Criminal Tribunal, however. They made their appearance on the Korean front at the time when the US imperialist aggressor troops were pressed back to the area south of the 38th parallel from the northern half of the Republic by the general counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army. Around that time an urgent dispatch of the US "Telepress" said that "Shiro Ishii, Yujiro Wakamatsu and Seiji Kitano, those concerned with the germ warfare unit of Japan, were sent to Korea along with necessary equipment". In the same period, more than 3,000 cases of small-pox were reported in the territory of the northern half of the Republic temporarily occupied by the US imperialist aggressor army. They spread its cultivated germs during their flight.

How did they appear on the Korean front?

The MacArthur Headquarters, on instructions from the US Department of Defense, turned down the demand of the Khabarovsk War Criminal Tribunal and hid the germ warfare ringleaders in the headquarters. Some time later, these war criminals were covertly transported by a naval vessel to the United States, where they were employed by the Headquarters of the US Army Biological Warfare and all the informations and data prepared by the unit No. 731 on the study of germ weapons were surrendered.

The germ weapons, which were either newly developed or partially transformed on the basis of the said informations and data, were used in the Korean war a few years later. This was pointed out in the report of the international scientists group which investigated the US imperialists' crimes of using germ weapons in Korea in 1952. (D.W. Conde: "History of Korean War", Japanese ed., Vol. II, p. 408.)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists are waging the war by the most barbaric and vicious medieval method in our country... They are using germ weapons and chemical weapons on the front and in the rear and murdering our prisoners of war in cold blood."

The US imperialist aggressor army who had been driven back to the area along the 37th parallel south of Seoul from the northern half of the Republic by the general counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army spread virulent germs in the area between the central part south of the 38th parallel and the area north of Seoul in an effort to prevent the KPA from re-entering Seoul. The germs proved to be the very virus of epidemic haemorrhagic fever which had been cultivated by the germ warfare unit No. 731 of the Kwantung army in north Manchuria. And those who directed the operation to spread them were none other than Shiro Ishii, Yujiro Wakamatsu and Seiji Kitano of unit No. 731, the germ warfare ringleaders employed by the US imperialists.

But the frontline was soon shifted from the 37th parallel and fixed in the area along the 38th parallel. The US imperialist aggressor army brutes were infected with the cultivated germs of the epidemic haemorrhagic fever when they reappeared in that region. Even according to the watered-down figures released by the US imperialists at that time, the disease took a toll of 2,100 of their aggressor troops. South Korean inhabitants there were also victimized.

Ten years passed since then. Seiji Kitano, an agent of the US imperialist BW peddlers, admitted in the fourth series of his article "Secret Story of Epidemic Prevention" published in the "Nippon Ishishinpo" that he had been sent to the "spot" (meaning Korean front—Ed.) under the instructions from the MacArthur Headquarters during the Korean war and "engaged in replicating the virus of epidemic haemorrhagic fever during his four-month stay." This proves that he joined in the bacteriological warfare in which cultivated germs were disseminated.

The US imperialists were the principal offenders and the BW specialists of the Japanese "imperial army" were their accomplices in committing such a crime as to spread the biological agents of the said epidemic fever in Korea. But this barbarity was only the prelude to their bacteriological warfare in the Korean war.

A full-scale germ warfare was launched against the northern half of the Republic in November 1951 through the experimental stage in the dissemination of the germs of small-pox toward the end of 1950 and the germs of epidemic haemorrhagic fever early in 1951 under the BW plan worked out by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff. The bacteriological warfare was staged by the flying corps of the air and naval forces and marine corps of the US imperialist aggressors.

The BW plan sent to Ridgway, Commander-in-Chief of the US Far East Command, by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, was to set up an "infected zone" across the Korean peninsula and effectively carry into execution the interception plan to bar north Korea's supplies from reaching the front and Okinawa-based B-29 bombers were to drop germ bombs indiscriminately in all parts of north Korea under that plan. (Ibid, p. 402.)

In accordance with the plan, the US imperialists perpetrated the brutality of dropping germ bombs in all parts of the northern half of the Republic with the mobilization of planes of various types including B-29 bombers from November 1951 to the spring of 1952.

The US imperialists, the enemy of mankind, pursued their racist murder policy in Korea first and then in Viet Nam. Today they are following this policy again in Korea.

BW Exercise Accompanied by Experiment

Over 20 years have elapsed since the epidemic haemorrhagic fever, a disease not endemic in Korea, was caused by the artificial spread of its virus during the past Korean war. Now it has occurred again in south Korea. Is this spontaneous or a repetition of the crime committed more than 20 years ago?

The well-founded data and evidences obtained confirm that it was not spontaneous at all but was caused by the artificial spread of the cultivated virus of epidemic haemorrhagic fever as in 1951.

Its epidemiological feature is that it has a persistent endemicity and, therefore, its cases occur in some areas at regular intervals every year.

But cases of this epidemic were reported almost simultaneously in all provinces of south Korea except Cheju-do Island in a brief period between October 10 and 19 last year.

Another characteristic of this disease is that it breaks out sporadically in the main.

Last year cases of this epidemic occurred en masse and all of a sudden only in south Korea but no such case was reported in the northern half of the Republic.

The course of infection furnishes another clear proof that the disease was caused artificially.

The incubation period of this epidemic usually covers 15-23 days. Nearly all its cases occurred one or two days after the time when they were supposed to be infected with its virus.

The symptoms of the disease—39-40 degrees of high fever, vomiting, stomachache, articulatory pain, occurrence of hemoptysis four or five days after attack of the epidemic and its subsequent respiratory difficulty. Thus, many of its cases prove fatal. The death rate is as high as 20-40 per cent. The publicly established rate of mortality ranges from 5 to 15 per cent.

The puppet public health authorities in Kyonggi Province of south Korea knew better than anyone else the epidemiological characteristics of the disease and had clinical experience in treatment of its cases, for their province had been contaminated with its virus spread by the US imperialists in 1951. They announced that the change observed in the course of its prevalence led to a conclusion that the epidemic is a "degenerated epidemic haemorrhagic fever" quite different from the disease that broke out in the past. (South Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo", October 25, 1975)

"Degenerated epidemic haemorrhagic fever"—this is a very serious conclusion. It means the degeneration of the pathogenic organ. This bespeaks that the recent epidemic haemorrhagic fever was caused by the artificial dissemination of the cultivated germs which became far more virulent than those spread during the Korean war after the germs were made to "pass through the human body" repeatedly—a cruel method of increasing the virulency.

We declare that those who caused the outbreak of the "degenerated epidemic haemorrhagic fever" are none other than the US imperialists themselves who are zealously stepping up preparations for provocation of a new war in Korea and that their aim pursued in spreading the infectious disease all over south Korea is to ascertain the extent of the "effect" produced by the newly cultivated virus under a sinister plan to start a bacteriological warfare again as they did during the past Korean war.

It is not without reason that a joint fact-finding team of the Catholic Medical College and the Medical College of the Hanyang University in Seoul which made an epidemiological investigation into the outbreak of the epidemic haemorrhagic fever announced that "most probably there may be an unknown cause for the spread of the disease". (South Korean paper "Kyonghyang Sinmum", October 29, 1975)

At a press conference held on March 31, 1974, before the opening of the National Convention of the American Chemical Society, Richard Hammershlak, neurochemist of the Duar National Medical Centre in California, USA, said that the US military authorities studied such 'racist' weapons as the germs detrimental only to the Orientals. He stated that he confirmed that the US Department of Defense had "two kinds of plans for research into 'racist weapons'." (UPI dispatch from Los Angeles, April 1, 1975)

The cultivated germs of epidemic haemorrhagic fever on which experiment is conducted in south Korea are one of such "racist weapons" and none other.

Especially noteworthy is that the "C-130" type "special planes" of the US air force without the ensign of nationality frequently flew over the mountain areas in the countryside of south Korea at night in August and September prior to the outbreak of the epidemic in south Korea. Why? The US imperialists should tell the reason clearly.

As the south Korean people cast a strong doubt upon the riddle of the outbreak of this disease, the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors strictly prohibited the press report about the areas afflicted with the epidemic, the number of its cases and the number of the dead on the pretext that such reports may "cause only uneasiness among the people". (South Korean "Radio Chungang", November 2). They should make clear the actual reason why they did so.

Recently the crime committed by the US Department of Defense and the CIA in conducting experiments in virulent bacteria on human bodies and killing a large number of people was laid bare, which gave rise to a controversy even at the US Congress. ("AP" report from Washington, as quoted by the south Korean news agency "Hapdong Tongsin" on September 11, 1975)

We hereby confidently assert on the basis of the afore-said data and evidences that the disease was caused by the artificial dissemination of cultivated germs of greater virulency and that it is an experiment or exercise conducted by the US imperialists with the aim of launching a germ warfare in another aggressive war in Korea they intend to ignite. Trenchantly denouncing them, we indict their crime to the people throughout the world.

The US imperialist aggressors perpetrated such brutish barbarity as to use even germ bombs in flagrant violation of international laws in a hope of retrieving their setbacks during the Korean war

PHOTOS: Kennets confesses his crime (left).
A germ bomb dropped by the Yankee devils (right).

US Imperialists' Reckless Plot Revealing Their Wild Aggressive Design on Korea

The US imperialists are becoming more feverish in their move to realize their wild aggressive design on Korea.

This criminal move of the gangsters was fully revealed in the "defense report" for fiscal 1977, which was presented by US Defense Secretary Rumsfeld on January 28 to the US Lower House which met to examine the aggressive budget for the new fiscal year calling for a 101,100 million dollar defense spending, a record in US history. In the "defense report" Rumsfeld cried for increased military "assistance" to the south Korean puppet clique, asserting that "US assistance to south Korea is vital to the security in Northeast Asia" and "It would be unwise" to withdraw the US imperialist aggression forces from south Korea.

This is a concrete action program for putting into practice the US imperialists' wild aggressive design on Korea which Ford, the boss of US imperialism, revealed in his "State of the Union Message" presented to the US Congress shortly ago.

They are scheming to perpetuate the US imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea at a time when the unconditional termination of the US imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea and the immediate withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression forces from south Korea have become an irresistible pressing demand of the times. This is a most virulent challenge to the Korean people aspiring after the reunification of the country and to the world peaceloving people.

The US imperialists are under obligation to implement the 43 nation-cosponsored resolution calling for the disbandment of the "UN Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression forces wearing the "UN forces" berets from it, which was adopted at the 30th United Nations General Assembly. It is absolutely intolerable for them to try to remain in south Korea indefinitely.

The ever more undisguised manoeuvres of the US imperialists patently show how desperate they have become in their efforts to retain their grip on south Korea as their colony and military base and start a new war of aggression against the Korean people.

In reality, the US imperialists are now feverishly stepping up the preparations to ignite a new war of aggression against the DPRK, while screwing up tension in Korea to the highest-ever pitch.

The US imperialists, openly talking about a "9-day operation plan", a "7-day war plan" and a "5-day war" theory, have moved their "main defence line" closer to the Military Demarcation Line under these sinister aggressive plans and are amassing their aggression forces in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line. Moreover, the US imperialist aggressors, together with the south Korean puppet clique, are staging various war exercises resembling an actual war almost every day. They have gone the length of conducting a preliminary training of "B-52" strategic bombers in Guam island for "sorties" to Korea and "terrain familiarization training" of pirates of US air force stationed in Okinawa to be ready for a surprise attack on the area of the northern half of the Republic. It is nobody's secret that the US imperialists are committing all these grave criminal acts without hesitation to achieve their wild aggressive design on Korea.

All facts go to prove that the US imperialists who find themselves in a blind alley internally and externally are making a desperate bid to seek a way out of it in the provocation of a new war of aggression in Korea.

But this reckless move will only bring them a heavier defeat. The US imperialist aggressors had better look squarely at the reality today and stop running riot. They should bear in mind that the Korean people will never tolerate any aggressive acts of the enemy.

Kim Chan Gil

No Pretext for US Troops to Remain in South Korea

Exposing the US imperialist manoeuvres to justify the occupation of south Korea by their troops, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"As the situation has turned unfavourable to them, these days the US imperialists are working to flout world opinion and avoid 'the troops' withdrawal with preposterous sophistry."

As is known to all, a just resolution on the Korean question calling for the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea, the withdrawal of the US troops wearing the "UN forces" berets and the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement was adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly. Now the world people are raising higher their voices demanding that the United States fulfil this resolution.

These days the US imperialists are persisting in their nefarious manoeuvres to avoid the withdrawal of their troops from south Korea by letting out such preposterous sophistries as the so-called "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty", "threat of invasion from the north" and "peace", as they found it impossible to justify the occupation of south Korea by their troops under the UN flag any longer.

The US imperialists, who have so far covered up the occupation of south Korea by their troops on the strength of the UN "resolution", have radically changed their attitude all of a sudden. Now they claim that the US troops are staying in south Korea under the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty". What they mean is that the US troops present in south Korea under the UN flag are only 300 strong though more than 40,000 are now stationed there and that the rest are staying on under the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty". This is strictly in keeping with the burglarious logic the US imperialist aggressors always resort to.

It is a well-known fact that before the rigging up of the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty" the US troops had already crept into south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces" and that the US imperialists always maintained that the US troops present in south Korea were the "UN forces".

As for the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty", the Korean people declared it null and void long ago, because it was an aggressive treaty illegally concluded by the United States with the south Korean puppet clique which can represent none of the Korean people.

The US imperialist aggressors, unable to justify the presence of their troops in south Korea in the name of the "UN forces", are at great pains to justify it on the strength of such a "treaty" they cooked up hand in glove with traitorous clique. This is a silly trick, which only reveals their ulterior motive to continue their machinations for intervention and aggression and war against Korea.

Another trick they are playing to keep south Korea under their prolonged occupation is to make a tenacious outcry for the "threat of invasion from the north".

It is also an invention root and branch.

There has never been such "threat of invasion from the north" as clamoured about by the enemy, nor does it exist now. We have declared more than once that we have no intention to solve the country's reunification question by force of arms. To achieve the reunification of the country independently in a peaceful way is the basic policy invariably maintained by the Government of our Republic. It is unequivocally pointed out in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement that the north and the south should reunify the country peacefully without resorting to arms. As we have made it clear time and again, our armed forces are for the defense of our country and nation and our socialist gains against the imperialist aggression. We will never use them as long as the enemy does not provoke us. This is our consistent stand.

It is, therefore, an utter nonsense for US imperialism to make the "threat of aggression from the north" a pretext for staying on in south Korea. On the contrary, the US troops' occupation of south Korea presents a "threat of invasion from the south", instead of the "threat of aggression from the north" and renders a grave menace to peace in Korea.

The US imperialists have shipped into south Korea large quantities of modern lethal weapons including nuclear weapons and war supplies and placed them in the area along the Military Demarcation Line. They are egging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on to commit military provocations against our Republic almost every day on the ground and the sea and in the sky. In last year alone, such criminal acts were committed by the enemies against our side on over 28,150 occasions.

Driven out of Indochina after their ignominious defeat, the US imperialists declared south Korea to be a "forward defence area" of the United States and have threatened us, saying that in case a war breaks out in Korea, the US armed forces will intervene in it on a full scale and open hostilities and even "will not hesitate to use nuclear weapons". This is keying up the situation in our country to the highest pitch.

Facts tell that only when the US troops which are causing the constant danger of war in Korea pull out of south Korea, the security of our country and Asia and world peace can be guaranteed.

Nevertheless, the US imperialists are harping on the absurd statement like a thief who turns on the master with a club. This shows how brazen-faced and ridiculous creatures they are.

With no amount of ruse, can the US imperialists justify the occupation of south Korea by their troops. There is no pretext for the US troops to remain in south Korea.

The US imperialists must stop talking nonsense and pull their aggressive troops back from south Korea without delay in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UNGA Session.

If the US imperialists stay on in south Korea and persist in their machinations for aggression and war, turning a deaf ear to the demand of the time, they will sustain even more ignominious setback.

Kim Byong Sam

US Imperialist Aggressors Must Withdraw from S. Korea without Delay Taking All Aggressive Armed Forces Along

At 370th MAC Meeting

The 370th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on January 22 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Han Ju Gyong, Senior Member of our side, lodged a stern protest with the enemy side against the fact that the US imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique at the former's instigation are further coiling up tension, stepping up preparations for the provocation of a new war of aggression in Korea and committing all manner of grave criminal acts against our side on the ground and the sea and in the sky, and called the enemy side to account for this.

The US imperialist aggressors, with a view to introducing more nuclear weapons to be stored up in south Korea this year, are these days planning to use huge amount of funds in improving the facilities for the storage of nuclear weapons and reinforcing the missile positions.

The US imperialist aggressors also committed the criminal act of secretly shipping into south Korea from the United States "the facilities for manufacturing solid fuel rocket motors" for such strategic weapons as minuteman intercontinental guided missiles and Polaris missiles to use various mass destruction weapons deployed in south Korea.

Of late the US imperialist aggressors blurted out that "military support" and "political support" to the south Korean puppet clique should be further strengthened. And the south Korean puppet clique instigated by the US imperialists are scheming to secure "M-60 heavy tanks", "high efficient fighter-bombers" and other weapons, clamouring that the "five-year programme for increasing the combat capacity" of the south Korean puppet army should be carried out ahead of schedule. They went so far as to conduct the exhibition flight of illegally-introduced several "F-4D Phantoms" over major cities of south Korea in December last year.

The US imperialist aggressors recently staged the "terrain familiarization training" of pilots of the air force of the US imperialist aggression army in Okinawa over the Korean peninsula through reconnaissance planes.

On the other hand, the scoundrels are staging a large-scale naval bombardment exercise southeast of Koje-do Island on the South Sea from January 6 to 31 with the mobilization of the US imperialist aggression forces in south Korea and the south Korean puppet navy and conducted various powder-smelling war games including the so-called "coast guard model exercise" and "civil defense exercise" almost every day.

The US Secretary of the Army recently flew into south Korea, held a war confab with the south Korean puppet clique and inspected the frontline and the rear to whip up a war atmosphere.

During the period from December 8 last year to January 18 this year the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the US imperialist aggressors committed provocative firings in the Demilitarized Zone on 42 occasions and perpetrated the criminal act of illegally introducing 57 mm recoilless guns and other heavy weapons into the Demilitarized Zone on 35 occasions.

The enemy is continuing military provocations and espionage acts against our side in the sky and the sea, too.

The US imperialist aggressors perpetrated reconnaissance and espionage acts by dispatching into the sky above the area of our side high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance planes on 12 occasions during the period from December 9 last year to January 18 this year and military aircraft on 12 occasions during the period from December 8 last year to January 18 this year.

Furthermore, the enemy committed the criminal act of infiltrating naval vessels into the coastal waters of our side in the West Sea on 46 occasions during the period from December 8 last year to January 18 this year.

The Senior Member of our side resolutely denounced such criminal acts of the US imperialist aggressors, branding them as deliberate and planned ones designed to incite north-south confrontation and lead the situation to a war and as a wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the peaceloving people the world over who unanimously demand the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and the conversion of the armistice into a durable peace and desire the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

After reiterating that the US imperialist aggressors must look straight at the reality and stop running riot and must get out of south Korea without delay, taking with them all their lethal weapons and military equipment, the Senior Member of our side stated that this will be the only way for them if they do not want to suffer a still more shameful defeat.

(KCNA)

Freezing Division Is an Act of Betraying the Nation and Going against the Times

It is reported that some time ago the traitor Pak Jung Hi of south Korea gave "answers in writing" to the questions raised by a Japanese paper in relation to the north-south dialogue and a series of other matters.

In his "answers" this guy distorted the facts, turning black into white and viciously slandered us who are making sincere efforts to improve the relations between the north and the south and promote the country's reunification. Meanwhile, he tried hard to cover his criminal acts, opposing reunification and freezing division.

The aim pursued by the traitor Pak Jung Hi in such slanders and fabrications is to mislead public opinion and eclipse the truth of the Korean question and the north-south relations, and, at the same time, to prevent the impact of our people's just struggle for national reunification from making its way to south Korea and every corner of the globe, justify his splittist policy by all means and thus create "two Koreas".

It is a matter affecting the destiny of our nation to link the severed ties of the nation and establish national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale through reunification.

The only way peace in Korea can be consolidated and, further, peace and security in Asia be ensured, is by achieving national reunification.

Therefore, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Renublic have considered the country's independent, peaceful reunification to be the greatest national task and made all their efforts to put it into practice.

As a result of these efforts, the historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement was published in 1972, the main content of which is to solve the question of the country's reunification in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity; the north-south dialogue started; and last year witnessed the adoption at the UN of a resolution demanding the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

This bespeaks that the country's reunification is not only the unanimous aspiration of our people, but the irresistible, urgent demand of our times.

Any attempts to keep our country divided as it is cannot be explained otherwise than the treacherous acts going against the desire of the nation and the trend of the times.

Reunification is patriotic and division traitorous.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"These days the nation-splitting machinations of the south Korean rulers and their acts of provocation against the northern half of the Republic have reached a more intolerable extent."

The traitor Pak Jung Hi's recent "answers" fully revealed his true colours as a traitor to the nation who has been dead set against reunification and wants permanent division.

In his "answers" Pak Jung Hi talked about the so-called "resumption of dialogue", shuffling the responsibility for the rupture of north-south dialogue on to someone else.

However, he made no mention of the North-South Joint Statement in which the principles and contents concerning dialogue are specified.

The reason for the present deadlock of dialogue can be explained by the fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique pursued a nation-splitting policy, regarding the dialogue as a means not for unity, cooperation and reunification but for confrontation, competition and "co-existence" and that they worked hard to "internationalize" the country's division, which resulted in the publication of a "special statement" in June 1973, the main point of which was the "simultaneous admission to the UN" of the north and south of Korea.

Therefore, for the resumption of dialogue, they must renounce their "special statement" which declared a "two Koreas" policy and show their readiness to make efforts for the country's reunification in accordance with the principle of the North-South Joint Statement.

Any dialogue devoid of such promise will only result in covering their splitting machinations.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi's splitting policy also finds expression in the fact that he again came forward with a "non-aggression treaty".

The "non-aggression treaty" the Pak Jung Hi clique want to conclude with us under the circumstances where the US imperialist aggressor troops remain as ever in south Korea, can give no guarantee for peace in Korea. The aim is to see the question of national reunification unsettled indefinitely under the spurious slogan of "peace". Convincing proof of this is provided by the traitor Pak Jung Hi's remarks: "Our immediate task is not reunification but peace".

In order to secure lasting peace in Korea and promote the peaceful reunification, practical steps should be taken to remove the danger of war. First of all, the military confrontation between the north and the south should be removed and all efforts for peace be directed to the realization of the country's reunification.

Proceeding from this position, we have already advanced on several occasions the five-point proposal including the cessation of arms reinforcement and the arms race, the withdrawal of foreign troops as the initial step for the country's reunification.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique have rejected these just proposals while repeatedly clamouring for the "non-aggression treaty" which gives no help towards peace and peaceful reunification. This is, after all, aimed at rejecting the removal of the military confrontation between the north and the south which is an urgent problem in the improvement over the north-south relations and at allowing the US imperialist aggressors to station their troops indefinitely in south Korea, thus realizing by all means a "two Koreas" policy by freezing national division under the slogan of the deceptive "peace".

Pak Jung Hi traitor's talk about the "resumption" of dialogue and "peace" is a cunning, deceptive trick to cover his splittist and bellicose nature.

This is borne out by the fact that they are begging the US imperialists for continued occupation of south Korea by their aggressor troops and that they have been insisting on the maintenance of the "balance of forces" by "cultivating national strength" through the "establishment of the independent, national defence system".

For the consolidation of peace in Korea and the promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, measures should be taken, first of all, to withdraw from south Korea the outside forces, the US imperialist aggressor troops, that are meddling in the internal affairs of our country and hindering reunification, and to remove tension in Korea.

Now, lip-service to "peace" is being given by the clique and this is a mockery. The US imperialist aggressor troops are indulged in war talks and shipping into south Korea all sorts of mass destruction weapons including nuclear ones and placing them near the Military Demarcation Line. The puppets themselves are calling on their masters to continue their occupation of south Korea and intent on war preparations with the help of the US imperialist aggressor troops under the pretext of the "cultivation of national strength".

The "balance of forces" the traitor Pak Jung Hi is talking about is also a slogan of war and division intended to justify the US troops' occupation of south Korea and hasten war preparations through the introduction of lethal weapons and military equipment.

The true colours of the traitor Pak Jung Hi who is pursuing the policy of division and war also find their expression in the fact that he is openly expressing his dissatisfaction with the UN resolution for the fair solution of the Korean question saying that "it is regrettable" and "it will give no help to the settlement of the Korean question".

This challenge to the UN resolution is a challenge to the aspiration of our people and the unanimous desire of the peaceloving people throughout the world who are craving for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and to the trend of the times. It fully reveals the ugly feature of the traitor who tries to prolong his remaining days under the wing of US imperialism.

In a word, the traitor Pak Jung Hi's "written answers" is an out-and-out, treacherous document aiming to fix the present state of divided Korea and a warmonger's document revealing his ambition for "conquering" others by force of arms by accelerating war preparations with the help of foreign forces.

The principles and ways for the reunification of Korea are clearly outlined in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement which the north and the south agreed upon and the execution of which they solemnly pledged before the whole nation.

If the Pak Jung Hi clique have a bit of concern for the destiny of the country and the nation, they must stop their nonsensical talk about the reunification question based on the "two Koreas" plot, radically change their stand, reaffirm the North-South Joint Statement, and carry out the principles of national reunification clarified in it.

Acting on the independent principle of national reunification, the Pak Jung Hi clique must reject the interference of the United States, demand the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea, observe the principle of peaceful reunification, discontinue war rackets being committed under the name of the "threat of southward invasion" and remove the military confrontation between the north and the south. And in accordance with the principle of national unity they must put an end to the "anti-communist" machination against us and to the fascist suppression of the people demanding democracy and reunification.

If the Pak Jung Hi clique persist in reliance on foreign forces and division, war and fascism, paying no attention to the above-mentioned basic problems, they will only leave behind them the disgrace as dirty flunkeys toward great powers and traitors to the nation.

Our people will, as in the past, fight against any moves of the Pak Jung Hi clique, flunkeys towards great powers and traitors to the nation, who are trying to perpetuate the national division in reliance on foreign forces.

Commentator

US Imperialists and Their Stooges Can Never Bring Panamanian People to Their Knees

Recently in Panama there took place an abortive anti-government coup prepared by the domestic reactionary forces including big bankers and owners of large landed estates who were closely allied to the US imperialists. Reports said the coup was promptly uncovered and quashed and those involved in it were arrested.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in his message sent to His Excellency Omar Torrejos Herrera, Head of the Government of the Republic of Panama, in connection with the exposure and frustration of an anti-government coup in Panama:

"I extend warm greetings and firm solidarity to you and, through you, to the Panamanian government and people that promptly uncovered and crushed an anti-government plot hatched by reactionaries during your foreign trip."

The Korean people warmly hail the victory of the Panamanian people and express support to their just struggle.

The thorough defeat of the anti-government coup by the Panamanian government and people demonstrated once again their unshakable will to defend to the last the country's sovereignty and national dignity.

The Panamanian people have waged for long years a vigorous struggle to oppose US imperialists' domination over the Panama Canal and Canal Zone and to defend the country's sovereignty. Since the establishment of the present government this struggle has gained further momentum.

The recent anti-government plot was the direct outcome of the anti-government and anti-popular schemes which were carried out secretly and in a planned way by the domestic reactionary forces in collusion with the US imperialists, scared by the anti-US, anti-imperialist, independent revolutionary measures taken by the present Panamanian government and its people's revolutionary advance.

In order to maintain the rapidly crumbling ruling system in Panama, the US imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces have long since ceaselessly attempted to create economic confusion in Panama and shift its responsibility on to government so as to let the working people come forward in a struggle to oppose the present government. Their final aim was to establish a reactionary government representing the monopoly interests.

But their nefarious and cunning manoeuvres could not deceive the awakened Panamanian people and curb their dynamic aspiration for anti-imperialism and independence.

The destruction of the recent reactionaries' anti-government plot in Panama is a striking testimonial to the anti-imperialist, independent stand of that country and is another great victory won by the Panamanian people in their struggle to safeguard the country's sovereignty and national dignity.

On the other hand, this is a heavy blow to the US imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces who continuously try to retain the political and economic ruling system in Panama.

The Panamanian government issued an official communique denouncing the anti-government plot of the domestic reactionary forces and the working masses established a new committee for defence of revolution to safeguard the revolutionary gains. Many social organizations published statements scathingly condemning the anti-revolutionary elements.

Today, the Panamanian people's struggle enjoys the support of the Latin-American people and the world's progressive people, as well as the Korean people, because their struggle reflects the main trend of the era of independence.

The Panamanian people will certainly emerge victorious in their struggle to oppose the US imperialists' interference and to defend the country's independence and sovereignty.

Han Dok Yon

Tanzania Building Independent Economy

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy can it secure political independence, make its country rich, strong and advanced, and achieve national prosperity."

Economic self-support is the material basis for independence.

Today in Tanzania a worth-while struggle is being waged to achieve the country's independent development and build a new life in accordance with the "Arusha Declaration".

The "Arusha Declaration" published on February 5, 1967, nine years ago, was a reflection of the desire and aspiration of the Tanzanian people who oppose imperialism and colonialism and strive to consolidate national independence and sovereignty, make the country rich, strong and advanced, and achieve national prosperity. This serves as a firm guide in their struggle.

After the publication of the "Arusha Declaration" the Tanzanian government and people attained great successes in their struggle to liquidate the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule and build a national economy under the correct leadership of President Julius K. Nyerere.

In that country factories, enterprises, companies and banks which formerly belonged to foreign monopolies have been nationalized and the independent foundations for the national industry built firmly. Thanks to the creative labour of the people, cement factory, textile mill, hydro-electric power station and many other heavy and light industrial factories and enterprises have been built, reconstructed or expanded.

In agriculture, old relations of production have been liquidated and many state-run farms and "socialist rural villages" formed. Irrigation projects are well under way and the acreages under cultivation have been expanded remarkably. A struggle has been unfolded to eliminate the colonial deformity in agriculture and attain its many-sided development. This has inevitably led to a marked increase in grain crops and other agricultural products. Recently the Tanzanian government advanced a policy of carrying out agricultural production in an all-people movement and is now powerfully driving this movement forward.

Thanks to the government's correct measures and the energetic efforts of the people, the national economy of Tanzania has now entered into a new stage of development. This success is the firm guarantee for the country's political sovereignty.

Tanzanian woman peasants are picking beans of coffee plants

Our people warmly hail the brilliant successes gained by the Tanzanian people and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle.

The Korean people take pride in having the Tanzanian people as their close friends and they are very happy to see the friendly ties between the two countries strengthening through the common struggle for independence and self-support.

There is no fortress that can stop the Tanzanian people who are dynamically advancing under the uplifted revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

Chin Hun

"Down With Pak Regime Fattening Only Privileged Class at Sacrifice of Working Masses!"

Many Handbills Castigating Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique Scattered in Seoul

Many handbills rejecting and denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were scattered some time ago in the Songbuk district of Seoul, according to "Hyokmyong Chonson", the organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The handbills exposed and condemned the crimes of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who are engrossed in treacherous acts incessantly imposing misfortunes and hardships upon the people and expressed the determination of the indignant south Korean people to sweep away the scoundrels without fail. A handbill carried a cartoon exposing the crimes of traitor Pak Jung Hi wresting huge taxes from the people to fill the pockets of the few privileged class. Written beneath the cartoon were the following words:

"Down with the Pak regime fattening only the privileged class at the sacrifice of working masses!"

Another handbill branded the "New Year's budget" adopted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as a "Ruinous war budget for making preparations to invade the north", "Budget for tyrannical dictatorship to intensify the repression of the people", "Budget making the rich become richer and the poor poorer to fatten only the privileged class" and "Budget for prolonging the shaking Pak regime" and carried an appeal "Let us reject the New Year's budget tormenting the working masses!"

This is an instance showing how vehement the south Korean people's condemnation and denunciation of the crimes of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are and how firm their determination to crush the wretches is.

(KCNA)

Pak Jung Hi, Traitor to the Nation (2)

Double Stooge Shows His True Colours Nakedly

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"...the successive rulers of the south Korean puppet regime are, without exception, stooges fostered by the US and Japanese imperialists and traitors to the nation who sold out the country and the nation to their masters."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi fully showed his true colours as a double stooge of the US and Japanese reactionaries, soon after he took the reins of the south Korean puppet regime in May 1961 under the manipulation of the US imperialists.

If a boss of puppets shows up among a pack of dogs at the yard of his master's residence, it certainly would become a nice theme of a cartoon.

This happened in reality and even made itself a laughing-stock for the world when it was reported by a US paper.

Here is a short account of it. When ex-US President Johnson called Pak Jung Hi up to Washington after the latter came to power, he sponsored the first "welcoming ceremony" in the garden of the White House and gave him a chance to play about with a pack of dogs. The spineless traitor, it was reported, deemed it as a manifestation of the deepest "trust" in him and spent a few "pleasant" hours there, fumbling with dogs' limbs feeling his great "indebtedness" to his master.

This jackal, steeped in the spirit of servile submission to US imperialism, flattered its boss by paying him the fulsome compliments that he "thanks God" for the US ruling over south Korea, and gave a firm pledge to "take actions under the Stars and Stripes for indefinite period" and "do whatever he can for the United States".

He is a dyed-in-the-wool traitor to the nation. Small wonder that he suppressed at the point of bayonet all social and political elements and opponent forces which were considered obstacles in the way of his execution of the US imperialist colonial policy toward south Korea. And he reaffirmed or revised for the worse all sorts of the shackling "treaties" and "agreements" that had been concluded with the US imperialists by his predecessors and, moreover, signed even such wretched "agreement" as the "ROK-US status of forces agreement" aimed to legally pass over the criminal acts of the US imperialist aggressor army.

This guy is active in backing up all the atrocious crimes daily committed by the US troops in south Korea, while accusing as criminals his fellow countrymen in case they throw a sheet of paper on the road and suppressing them on the charge of having committed an "anti-national" act in case they say: "Such situation is too much for us to live in."

What is more, when the south Korean people are enraged at the GI's outrages, traitor Pak Jung Hi unscrupulously tells them to attach importance to the "friendship between the ROK and the US" and "not to irritate the nerves of US troops".

In fact, he commits without hesitation whatever treacheries to the country and the nation; he spares nothing for the interest of his master, US imperialism.

He put the whole of south Korea at the disposal of the US imperialists as their military base. Under his instructions the people's dwellings were torn down for evacuation and even farmland was requisitioned for them if so demanded by them.

Nor is this all. Traitor Pak Jung Hi, the scum of the earth, offered a large number of women to the US imperialist aggressor troops as their playthings and built their amusement quarters like "Walker Hill".

He enjoys comforts and personal prosperity in reward for the exorbitant service he has rendered to the US imperialists. Not content with this, he is committing another treachery by subordinating the country and the nation even to the Japanese reactionaries, his old master.

As soon as traitor Pak Jung Hi seized power he privately invited to Seoul Yugawa, one of his elders in the days of the Military Academy of Japan, and spent some time, listening to each other's reminiscences. At the time he plotted to draw the Japanese reactionaries into south Korea. And in October 1961 he sent Kim Jong Pil, his niece's husband, to Japan for the back-stage negotiation on this matter.

In November the same year he himself went to Japan, where he called on his old masters and vowed to them that he would practice loyalty by resuming the pro-Japanese treacherous acts. This guy paid a visit to Nagumo who had implanted in his mind the "spirit of allegiance to Japanese empire" when he had been attending the "Hsinking (Changchun) Military Academy of Manchuria" in the past and presented him with two packages of *Insam* (ginseng) as a token of his best wishes for him. And then he visited Kishi, the then Prime Minister of Japan, and said to him with the utmost courtesy: "I don't know anything about politics. So, I am going to learn from Japan. I myself respect the spirit of the benevolent imperial rule. I wish to transplant it in south Korea as it is". He went so far as to promise to ensure the renewal of Japanese reactionaries' invasion of south Korea.

His meanspirited flattery to his old masters did not end here.

It happened at the time when Ono, one of the bosses of the Japanese reactionaries, came to Seoul to attend the traitor Pak Jung Hi's "inaugural ceremony of the President".

At a carousal arranged in the "Chongwadae" (the traitor's residence—Ed.) Ono said to Pak Jung Hi disdainfully: "You and me are as close as brothers!" The latter lost no time to respond with gracious bows: "Certainly. We have the relationship as close as that between father and son instead of brothers." Not satisfied with this, the traitor, one of the filthiest skunks, turned to Ono and gave three cheers: "Long live the great Imperial Japan!"

Later on, traitor Pak Jung Hi continued with the treacherous acts: he concluded the country-selling "ROK-Japan agreement" with the Japanese reactionaries overwhelmed with the burning ambition for reinvasion, under the pretext of the "normalization of diplomatic relations" and in an attempt to sell out the whole of south Korea to them.

Pak Hae Chon

Cartoons by Son Chang Hak

Day of Freedom and Liberation of the Azanian People Is Sure to Come

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"The present era is an era of independence, a new historical era in which the formerly oppressed and maltreated people have appeared as masters of the world.

In this turbulent torrent of history Africa is now on the eve of complete liberation."

Today, the rays of fresh hope for the complete liberation are spreading all over Africa, once called the "colonial continent" or "Dark Continent", as it is engulfed in the flames of the great struggle for independence.

On the occasion of the "day of international solidarity with the people of Azania (South Africa)" (February 7), our people extend militant solidarity to the Azanian people who are bravely fighting to win national freedom and liberation and bring earlier the glorious day of the complete liberation of the African continent.

The Azanian people had long been subjected to all sorts of national contempt and humiliation under the tyrannical rule of the imperialists, colonialists and racialists. Now they are carrying on all forms of struggles including the armed struggle, deeply conscious that they can achieve genuine freedom and independence only through the struggle against the tyrants. The imperialists, colonialists and Vorster racist clique are trembling with uneasiness and feat, dealt heavy blows by this struggle.

Today the Azanian people's righteous struggle is a link inseparable from the whole chains of the struggle of all the African people to cut off the last life line of colonialism and racialism. It is a just struggle to become the master of their own destiny and is a great struggle completely in line with the trend of an era of independence. It is enjoying the world-wide support for its justness.

The Conferences of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity adopted the resolutions on giving unconditional support to the national liberation struggle of the South African people and applying sanctions against the white minority government of South Africa. The 29th UN General Assembly Session passed a decision on depriving the South African racist clique of their right to speak and vote, and the 30th UNGA Session adopted a resolution on laying embargo on the export of weapon and petroleum to them.

This shows how strong the African and world people's support to the Azanian people's struggle is.

The US and British imperialists are continually handing large quantities of lethal weapons and military equipment over to the Vorster racist clique in an attempt to prop up their tottering position in Africa. The Vorster clique are viciously manoeuvring to stamp out the national liberation struggle of the Azanian and African peoples at the active instigation of the imperialists. Whatever means and method they may resort to, however, they can never check the onward movement of the people who rose in the righteous cause of the liberation.

The day is sure to come when the Azanian people who are vigorously fighting against colonialism and racism will win freedom and liberation.

Chin Bang Hun

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *chon* No. 13014-69424